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BOROUGH



24 FEB 1960
ASSOC
BRARY

OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

*On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the
Borough and Port of Poole*

FOR THE YEAR
1958

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and Port of Poole

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OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

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JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Municipal Buildings
Poole



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PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Poole.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough and County of the Town of Poole.*

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough and Port of Poole for the year 1958, prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health. The form of presentation suggested in Circular 1728 of 25th October, 1938 has been followed.

Although the year under review was not marked by any spectacular events, much consolidation has occurred in all Sections.

The poliomyelitis prevention Scheme was pushed forward, and in regard to infection generally the incidence gave rise to no anxiety.

Infant mortality once more showed a decided improvement on the record of previous years and it is hoped that this good trend will continue.

The work in connection with the improvement of the sewerage arrangements of the Town, continues to progress and the clearance of unfit properties from the old part made further advances.

In presenting this report I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kindness and consideration at all times, my fellow officers in other departments, and the staff of my department for their help and co-operation during the year. In particular I would record my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat, and to Mr. B. J. Fentiman, Chief Clerk to the Department, for their most able assistance in compiling this report.

JAMES HUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1958

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. C. HART

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM

G. BRAVERY
A. B. HAYNES, J.P.

J. BRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors:

H. R. D. BAILEY
R. BILLETT
E. S. A. CLAPP
Mrs. J. D. COLES

G. F. L. DRUDGE
Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P. (*Sheriff*)
S. J. POLLARD
Mrs. A. Willis

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health
Port Medical Officer

} JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer
of Health
Deputy Port Medical Officer

} D. S. PARKEN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: ROBERT LEGGAT, F.A.P.H.I., Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: C. B. T. GLOVER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:
T. K. ASTON, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
F. K. W. FRANCIS, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. M. IMPETT, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. C. STENTIFORD, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. R. TUCKER, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
E. H. WAKEFIELD, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.

Rodent Officer:

G. W. SKEGGS.

Chief Clerk:

B. J. FENTIMAN

Senior Clerk:

J. WAY.

Clerks:

Mrs. S. M. BRIXEY, Mrs. M. FOWLER, Mr. D. HERBERT (Resigned 16.11.58), Miss M. V. BILES (Appointed 8.12.58).

Public Analyst:

A. S. CARLOS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon:

Lt.-Col. J. S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

PART I

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

- (1) Area of Borough. 15,641 acres, not including 2,220 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.
- (2) Population:
- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (a) As estimated by Registrar General at 30th June, 1958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88,390 |
| (b) Census, 1951: Registrar General's Preliminary Report | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,958 |
- (3) Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book) as at December, 1958
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,885 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
- (4) Rateable Value at 31st March, 1958
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|
| ... | ... | £1,235,725 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | ... | £4,922 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

No coastal resort has been endowed with a lovelier setting than that of Poole, and its development in recent years has been planned with great consideration for the preservation of its natural beauty. The modern Borough, some 25 square miles in extent, has been developed from the historic seaport situated within its extensive land-locked Harbour, and is now the largest town in Dorset and the second largest in the south-western counties of England.

Owing to its situation, the whole borough is a natural sun-trap. The climate is almost a perpetual spring, the heat in summer being tempered by the extensive area of tidal waters and the cold in winter time being warded off by the surrounding hills.

Although the borough is essentially a residential district, it maintains within and on its boundaries a considerable number of light industries and traditional undertakings. In the latter category are shipbuilding and marine engineering; china clay mining; manufacture of tiles, pottery and china; stoneware; pre-cast concrete products and paving; art metalwork; agricultural products; brushes and brooms; garden ornaments; timberwork; ships' joinery; mineral waters. Other industries include pure chemicals; cosmetics; printing; compressors and pumps; aircraft tooling; foundry products; engineering; industrial models; coachbuilding; electrical works; thermal insulation; scaffolding; church, bank and school fittings; confectionery and food processing.

Section A

For recent years the condition of the labour market has been as shown below:

Year	Average of Unemployment	Unemployment as at December
1945	69	299
1946	246	342
1947	360	430
1948	498	685
1949	495	540
1950	437	493
1951	356	396
1952	507	723
1953	574	707
1954	415	372
1955	245	313
1956	387	598
1957	615	603
1958	701	814

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1958

Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine in 1958 amounted to 1552.7 hours. The sunniest month was May with a total of 221.4 hours, a daily average of 7.4 hours. This was a decrease of 84.6 hours on last year's warmest month which was June. The daily average for the whole year was 4.3 hours and the longest period of sunshine in a single day was 13.9 hours on the 28th May, 1958.

Rainfall

The total rainfall was 36.07 inches being 8.15 inches more than last year's total. September was the wettest month with a total of 4.62 inches, an increase of .35 inch on last year's wettest month. The driest month was April with a total of only .58 inch.

Wind

During the year 6 moderate gales were recorded—Beaufort Scale No. 7, which is equivalent to a speed of approximately 30 knots.

Taken to eight compass points, the number of days for each direction were:

Direction	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
No. of days	35	25	25	35	28	57	55	56

There were 49 calms, or days without wind.

Temperatures

The average maximum temperature was 56.8°F., and the average minimum 43.9°F. thus giving a summer and winter range of 12.9°F.

July came as the warmest month with an average maximum of 68.8°F. January was the coldest month with an average minimum 33.3°F.

The highest temperature recorded during the whole year was 80°F. on the 8th July, 1958 and the lowest reading was 18°F. on the evening of the 23rd/24th January.

Summary of Readings

		Average Max. Temp.	Average Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Sunshine
January ...	...	45.7	33.3	4.29	59.9
February ...	...	49.1	36.3	3.02	46.8
March ...	...	47.6	34.2	1.69	127.7
April ...	...	54.6	40.4	.58	176.8
May ...	...	60.2	45.2	2.27	221.4
June ...	...	64.7	50.0	4.16	179.4
July ...	...	68.8	53.6	1.79	216.4
August ...	...	67.5	53.9	3.21	152.4
September ...	...	67.0	56.1	4.62	182.2
October ...	...	58.9	46.9	3.24	105.3
November ...	...	49.8	39.4	2.71	51.3
December ...	...	47.5	37.6	4.49	33.1

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

As supplied by the Registrar General

				Total	Male	Female
Live Births						
Total registered	...	...	...	1263	674	589
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	1201	637	564
Illegitimate...	...	...	...	62	37	25
Stillbirths						
Total registered	...	...	...	25	18	7
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	23	17	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	1
Deaths						
Total registered	...	...	...	1065	530	535
Maternal Mortality						
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, etc....	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths from Special Causes						
Cancer	...	...	...	191	104	87
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality						
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :						
Total registered	...	...	...	28	13	15
Legitimate	...	...	...	26	12	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	1

Section A

	Comparative Statistics (Where available)	
	Poole	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, mid-1958	14.3	16.4
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.282	—
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	12.0	11.7
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
All causes	—	0.43
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	22.2	22.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.6	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32.2	—
Death Rates per 1,000 population		
Tuberculosis—pulmonary ...	0.070	0.089
non-pulmonary ...	0.011	0.011
Cancer	2.160	2.124

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

Causes of Death					M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	5	3	8
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	14	9	23
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	30	6	36
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	—	20	20
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	60	48	108
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	3	1	4
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	4	6
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	59	112	171
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	126	83	209
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	9	12	21
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	61	89	150
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	25	22	47
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	2	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	15	26
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	33	13	46
25.	Other Disease of Respiratory System	...	...	...	9	1	10
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	12	5	17
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	4	3	7
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	1	4	5
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	7	—	7
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	3	9	12
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	29	45	74
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	8	5	13
34.	All Other Accidents	...	...	...	12	10	22
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	5	9	14
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTAL					530	535	1065

Section A

VITAL STATISTICS — POOLE — 1901 to 1958

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate†	Death Rate†	Marriage Rate†	Cancer Death Rate†	Pulmonary Tuberc. Death Rate†
1901	19461	93	27.4	13.9	—	—	—
1911	|| ‡ 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	—	—
1921	‡ 43649	73.6	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1931	‡ 57211	43.2	15.9	12.5	16.5	1.81	0.85
1932	58230	55.2	15.8	11.7	15.1	1.58	0.65
1933	L 63510	46.4	16.0	11.7	16.1	1.50	0.61
1934	64380	40.5	15.4	11.5	16.2	1.96	0.50
1935	65600	45.5	15.1	11.7	16.8	1.84	0.79
1936	66820	51.2	16.8	12.1	16.9	1.89	0.55
1937	67990	45.6	15.4	12.1	16.9	1.63	0.39
1938	68860	50.0	14.9	11.5	16.9	1.77	0.46
1939	69890	40.2	14.6	11.4	22.9	1.73	0.51
1940	72820	51.8	14.0	13.1	20.1	2.02	0.51
1941	69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1942	69940	47.0	17.6	13.5	18.7	1.8	0.56
1943	68200	37.0	17.0	14.1	15.8	2.1	0.44
1944	67810	36.9	19.9	13.1	14.8	1.97	0.54
1945	69880	53.6	18.1	12.9	21.1	2.23	0.43
1946	76330	36.1	19.6	12.3	18.4	1.52	0.59
1947	78720	22.2	21.0	12.4	19.2	1.96	0.46
1948	80480	30.2	16.3	11.1	19.1	1.69	0.41
1949	81130	18.9	15.9	12.4	17.1	1.96	0.29
1950	82140	21.9	14.9	12.6	16.9	2.17	0.32
1951	‡ 82958	31.6	14.8	13.5	16.8	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.4	13.9	12.5	15.0	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.8	13.5	12.7	15.4	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.6	13.6	12.2	16.2	2.27	0.22
1955	85540	25.6	13.3	12.9	15.7	2.314	0.116
1956	86010	30.8	13.6	12.4	17.4	2.382	0.093
1957	87440	19.4	13.0	12.5	17.4	2.196	0.080
1958	88390	22.2	14.3	12.0	17.0	2.160	0.090

* per 1,000 related live births.

† per 1,000 of population.

‡ Census.

|| 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District.

L 1933 Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna Parish.

POOLE VITAL STATISTICS

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Estimated Total Population—mid-year, in 1000's	76.33	78.72	80.48	81.13	82.14	83.00	83.27	83.52	84.54	85.54	86.01	87.44	88.39
Marriage Rate *per 1,000 population	18.4	19.2	19.1	17.1	16.9	16.8	15.0	15.4	16.2	15.7	17.4	17.4	17.0
E. & W. (England and Wales)	18.0	18.6	18.2	17.1	16.4	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.4	16.0	15.8	15.4	15.0
Birth Rate—Live births per 1,000 population	19.6	21.0	16.3	15.9	14.9	14.8	13.9	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.0	14.3
E. & W.	20.2	21.1	18.1	16.9	15.9	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4
Premature Birth Rate—percentage of Live Births				7.2	6.9	8.4	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.3
E. & W.					6.0	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	
Still Birth Rate—per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) births	27	18	21	17	21	14	21.3	17.4	26.5	23.3	18.4	20.7	19.4
E. & W.	27.2	24.1	23.2	22.7	22.7	23	22.7	22.4	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.5	21.6
Death Rate	12.3	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.6	13.5	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.0
E. & W.	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)								0.8	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	2.2
E. & W.								4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.6	
Infant Mortality—Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	36.1	22.2	30.2	18.9	21.9	31.6	31.4	24.8	31.6	25.6	30.8	19.4	22.2
E. & W.	43	41.4	33.9	32.4	29.6	29.7	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.5
Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	24.5	22.7	19.7	17	17	24	23	18	28.1	17.7	25.6	16.7	17.4
E. & W.				19.3	18.5	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2
Deaths from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	19	17	16	16	14.9	15.1	17.1	15.7	17.1	14.7	21.8	12.9	15.5
E. & W.							14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.5	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	0.02	0	0.74	0.77	0.79	1.59	0	0	0	0	0.84	0	0
E. & W.	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.97	0.87	0.82	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.64	0.56	0.39	0.43
Perinatal Mortality (Sum of Still Birth rate and Death)	46	41	38	38	37.4	38.2	38.4	33.1	43.6	38.0	40.2	33.6	34.9
E. & W.							37.5	36.9	38.1	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.1

*Number of persons married per 1,000 population.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958

Population:

The estimated population of Poole for 1958 was 88,390, being an increase over that for 1957 of 950.

The age distribution at the time of the 1951 Census differed little from that of the country generally except that between 20 and 40 years there were relatively fewer and between 65 and 70 relatively more persons.

This is reflected in the published comparability factors for birth and death rates.

Marriage Rate: 17.0 (England and Wales: 15.0)

The rate has remained consistently higher than the national level for the past three years.

Birth Rate: 14.3 (England and Wales: 16.4)

(Comparability factor: 1.07)

Total births increased by 127 and the birth rate shows a substantial increase over the 1957 figure but is still below national average.

Nationally the birth rate has shown a tendency to rise in the past three years.

About 60.0 of births took place at home.

Illegitimacy: 5.0 (England and Wales: 4.9)

The incidence of illegitimacy in Poole shows little change.

Premature Births: 6.3 L.B. (England and Wales: 7.0 in 1957)

No material change has occurred in this percentage which compares favourably with the national average.

Stillbirths: 19.4 (England and Wales: 21.6)

Little alteration has taken place in the rate which still remains favourably in comparison with the national rate.

Death Rate : 12.0 (England and Wales 11.7)

(Comparability factor 0.86)

The index continues to compare favourably with the national one when adjusted by the comparability factor.

Infant Mortality Rate : 22.2 (England and Wales 22.5)

The national rate is still falling. In Poole the sudden material improvement in 1957 in infant mortality has largely been maintained and approximates to the national rate.

It is hoped that this most welcome trend will be continued.

Neo-natal Mortality : 17.4 (England and Wales 16.2)

The fluctuation in this figure from year to year is of little importance but its persisting excess over the national rate indicates that deaths of all infants under 1 month should continue to receive careful attention.

Infant Deaths under 1 week: 15.5 (England and Wales 13.5 in 1957)

Likewise in this index is demonstrated the need for careful attention to deaths taking place in the first week of life.

Peri-natal Mortality : 34.9 (England and Wales 35.1)

This index showing the combined wastage in infants from stillbirth and death in the first week of life compares with the national average.

Maternal Mortality : 0 (England and Wales 0.43)

In the past 7 years with the exception of one death from criminal abortion there have been no maternal deaths in Poole.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratories

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health directs the Public Health Laboratory Service. One of the constituent laboratories, under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King, is located at Boscombe. This laboratory serves the area covered by Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch, West Hants and East Dorset. During the year 1958 a total of 3,938 specimens from Poole was examined.

The laboratory undertakes the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of cases or suspected carriers of any infectious disease. It also undertakes for public health authorities the bacteriological examination of drinking and swimming-bath water and of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs as distributed to the public.

Ambulance Services

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is located in the ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Poole 294 Emergency)—Poole 1274 Enquiries), where a day and night service is maintained. The staff consists of one Supervisor, one Deputy Supervisor and twelve driver-attendants. Four first-line ambulances, one ambulance coach for the transport of special children, and three Utilicon sitting ambulances were in operation, four first-line ambulances, and 3 Utilicons being equipped with radio-telephone.

The Hospital Car Service, for the conveyance of sitting cases, consisting of voluntary drivers, also is controlled from this station.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing service in the Borough is carried out by the Dorset County Nursing Association in their capacity as agents for the Dorset County Council. The headquarters of the Home Nursing Service in Poole is at 464 Ashley Road, Parkstone (Telephone: Parkstone 1948).

A total of 50,297 visits was paid during 1958, and the number of individual cases attended was 1,952.

Clinics and Treatment Centres as at 31st December, 1958**(a) School Clinics**

The School Clinic, 67 Market Street, Poole	Monday, 9 a.m.
The School Clinic, Shillito Road, Branksome	Friday, 9 a.m.
Hamworthy Clinic	Tuesday, 9 a.m.; Friday, 2.15 p.m.
Broadstone	Thursday, 3rd and 5th, at 9 a.m.
Kemp Welch School	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Trinidad School	Monday, 2.15 p.m.
Sylvan School	Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics—Midwives' Sessions. (By Appointment)

The Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone	Every Wednesday and Thursday, 2 p.m.
Hamworthy Clinic	Every Thursday, 2 p.m.
The Church Hall, Milne Road, Waterloo	Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Every Tuesday, 2 p.m. Every Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Wallisdown, St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Relaxation Classes, Hamworthy Clinic	Every Monday, 2 p.m.

(c) Contraception Clinic. (By Appointment)

Hamworthy Clinic	Monday, 10 a.m. 2nd and 4th Monday, 2 p.m.
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(d) Infant Welfare Centres

The Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone	Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.
67 Market Street, Old Town	Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Creekmoor	2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Oakdale	1st, 3rd and 4th Friday, 2 p.m.
St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road, Wallisdown	Every Thursday, 2 p.m.
War Memorial Hall, Broadstone	Every Thursday, 2 p.m.
Newtown Conservative Hall, Ringwood Road	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday 2 p.m.
Hamworthy Clinic	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Longfleet Congregational Church Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Rossmore	Thursday (except 5th) 10 a.m.
Lower Parkstone 4 St. Peter's Road	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursday, 10 a.m.
St. Aldhelm's Church Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday, 2 p.m.
Waterloo Community Hall, Plantation Road	1st, 3rd, 5th Tuesday, 2 p.m.; 4th Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Canford Magna	3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.

(e) Diphtheria Immunisation, Smallpox Vaccination and Whooping Cough Inoculations

The Clinic, Shillito Road	1st and 3rd Monday, 2 p.m.
Hamworthy Clinic	3rd Tuesday, 10.45-11.45 a.m. (Im- munisation); 1st Tuesday, 10.45- 11.45 a.m. (Vaccination)
Waterloo Community Hall, Plantation Road	4th Wednesday, 10 a.m. (Vaccination, Immunisation & Whooping Cough)
Newtown Conservative Hall, Ringwood Road	1st Thursday, 2 p.m.
Canford Magna, Village Hall	3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Oakdale Methodist Church Hall	4th Friday, 2 p.m.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Rossmore	1st Thursday, 10 a.m.

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St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road	2nd Thursday, 2 p.m.
War Memorial Hall, Broadstone	4th Thursday, 2 p.m.
Longfleet Congregational Church Hall	3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Lower Parkstone 4 St. Peter's Road	1st Thursday, 10 a.m.

(f) Speech Therapy Clinic	
Hamworthy Clinic Legion Road	Thursday, 10 a.m.
Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Monday, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(g) Child Guidance Clinic	
Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.15 a.m. Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.

(h) Asthma Clinic	
Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m.

Hospitals

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole	{	Medical beds	...	...	...	43
		Surgical beds	...	...	...	45
		Obstetric beds	...	...	...	30
Gynaecological beds		...	...	...	16	
Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ringwood Road		Orthopaedic beds	...	...	...	25
		Private Wards beds	...	...	...	7
		Staff Sick Bay beds	...	...	...	3
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mary's Road, Poole		Amenity Ward beds	...	...	...	3
		Infectious Diseases beds	...	...	...	48
		Unclassified	...	...	...	40
					Total	...	260

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

There are four systems of water supply in the Borough:

Poole Waterworks Undertaking.—This serves over 90 per cent. of the population.

Bournemouth and District Water Company.—This serves the parts of the Borough adjoining Bournemouth and Wimborne and supplies between 7,000 and 8,000 people.

The Canford School Supply.—This private system supplies about 600 people in Canford Magna.

Private Supplies.—Spring or well supplies in the outlying rural areas of the Borough.

Some notes on these four systems are given below:

(a) Public Water Supplies

Poole Waterworks Undertaking

The Annual Report for 1949 contained some notes on the history of the Poole Water Undertaking by the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, Mr. Richard S. Rendle, M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

The main supply for the district is provided by the Corporation Waterworks Undertaking. The supply is obtained from wells in the chalk at Corfe Mullen and Sturminster Marshall, their depths being 170 ft. and 280 ft. respectively. The raw waters are hard but that from Corfe Mullen is softened by a cold lime process and filtered through rapid gravity filters. Both supplies are chlorinated and ammoniated to give residuals of available chlorine throughout the area of supply. Regular estimations of residual chlorine were made on 870 samples from service reservoirs and consumers' taps, and, in the control of the treatment plant, samples were taken and tested every six hours.

The water was maintained at a high standard of purity and was sufficient to meet all demands.

During the year, 157 samples were taken from consumers' taps by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, and on all occasions the water was found to be within Class I (Ministry of Health Report No. 71 (1939) Classification). In addition 120 bacteriological examinations of samples taken from consumers' premises were made in the Waterworks Laboratory and all these samples were within Class I above and the maximum Agar Agar Plate Count at 37°C was found to be 5.

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made and gave the following results:—

Source	Number of Samples	M.O.H. Classification				Max. P.C. at 37°C.	Coli I demonstrated
		I	II	III	IV		
Corfe Mullen	44	15	14	11	4	130	2 samples
Sturminster Marshall	10	2	2	4	2	180	Nil

Neither the raw nor the distributed water has any plumbo-solvent action,

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The fluoride content of the distributed water was 0.08 parts per million.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough of Poole are supplied direct and none by means of stand pipes.

10,068 yards of new mains were laid and 1,219 million gallons of water were supplied in 1958 (864 million gallons from Corfe Mullen, 355 million gallons from Sturminster Marshall).

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of water from the Poole Corporation Waterworks supply on the 30th January, 1958.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned sample with the following results:

Chemical Analysis (results expressed in parts per million)							
Ammonia, free	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
„ albuminoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Nitrates, as Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.83
Oxygen absorbed in 15 mins. at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19
„ „ 4 hrs. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.65
Chlorine as Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.5
Hardness, temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	138.6
„ permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8
„ total	...	...	...	...	...	...	147.4
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	287.0
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.65
Appearance:	Colourless and clear						
Odour:	None						
Metals:	Iron, 0.03 p.p.m.; Zinc, trace; Copper and Lead, Nil.						
Free Chlorine:	0.14.						

Bacteriological Examination:

Coliform Organisms grown at 37°C. in 48 hours, per ml	Nil
Total Organisms grown on Agar Agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	Nil per 1 ml.
Total Organisms grown on Agar Agar at 22°C. in 72 hrs.	4 per 1 ml.

Remarks:

This is a very satisfactory water, both chemically and bacteriologically, and of good organic purity, and in my opinion it is very suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

5th February, 1958.

Bournemouth and District Water Company

On the eastern and northern boundaries of the Borough about 2,000 houses are within the supply area of the Bournemouth and District Water Company. In 1958, 68 samples of this supply were taken by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, 67 were found to be of the standard of Class I "Highly Satisfactory" and 1 Class II "Satisfactory".

The fluoride content of the water is 0.05 p.p.m. (average).

The supply was ample throughout the year. A copy of a recent chemical analysis of this water is given below;

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of average Town water supplied to the Borough of Poole, 1958.

B.Coliform P.N. in 100 c.c.'s. ...	0	Colour (Burgess Scale) ...	...	5
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C.	3	Filtrability Index ...	...	—
Agar Cultures 48 hours at 37°C.	4	pH ...	...	7.88
Agar Cultures 72 hours at 22°C.	16	Electrical Conductivity at 20°C.	...	460
Cl.Welchii Reaction ...	—	Residual NH ₂ Cl ...	...	0.11

Results in Parts Per Million :

Chlorine in Chlorides ...	17.0	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	212.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	2.8	Silica as SiO ₂ ...	14.0
Nitrogen in Nitrites ...	0.013	Phosphates as P ₂ O ₅ ...	—
Free Ammonia ...	0.134	Iron as Fe ...	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.111	Total Solids + Suspended ...	—
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.072	Total Dissolved Solids ...	308.0
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.06	Total Hardness ...	242.0
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. at 37°C.)	0.379	Carbonate Hardness ...	212.0
Dissolved Oxygen ...	10.6	Noncarbonate Hardness ...	30.0
Free Carbon Dioxide ...	Nil		

(b) Private Water Supplies

In the Northern area of the Borough a population of about 600 in Canford Magna is supplied with water from a private supply belonging to Canford School. The supply is taken from a steel-lined artesian borehole in the underlying chalk at Canford and the water is hard. Automatic chlorination is carried out before distribution.

During the year 51 samples of treated water were taken for bacteriological examination, 50 were reported as Class I and 1 as Class IV. 50 samples of the raw water were obtained during the year. Of these 40 were reported as Class I, 7 as Class II, 1 as Class III and 2 as Class IV.

In the rural part of Canford area, outside the area of the piped supplies there are 7 houses on small private supplies, i.e. springs and wells. During the year 33 samples were taken from these supplies. Of these, 13 were "Class I" (highly satisfactory), 3 were Class II (satisfactory), 9 were Class III (suspicious) and 8 were Class IV (unsatisfactory). The 17 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from shallow wells situated in isolated areas where alternative supplies are not available.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage in the Borough is designed on the "separate" system, separate sewers being provided for soil and road surface water drainage. Roof and surface water drainage from individual premises is chiefly disposed of in soakaways.

There are four main sewerage systems in the Borough. The principal system drains Poole, Longfleet, Parkstone and Sandbanks and discharges into the sea at Shore Road. Another system drains Newtown, Rossmore, Wallisdown, Branksome and Canford Cliffs and discharges into the sea at Branksome Chine. At Sandbanks the outfall is 1,800 feet from the shore and at Branksome Chine 1,050 feet. At both outfalls discharge is by pumping at all tides, the sewage being treated by disintegration and chlorination carried out in the pumps on the shore end of the outfall sewers.

Two smaller areas, Broadstone and Hamworthy, are drained separately to sewage disposal works. Broadstone is drained to modern activated sludge sewage disposal works from which the filtered effluent is discharged into Holes Bay near Fleets Bridge. The Broadstone Works are being enlarged in stages and ultimately will deal with the whole of the sewage of the Borough.

Hamworthy is drained to a smaller and older disposal plant on the southern shores of Holes Bay into which the effluent is discharged. This plant will be closed early in 1959 and the sewage pumped to the new works at Broadstone for treatment.

One private sewage disposal works situated at Canford Magna drains Canford School and part of the village. The effluent from this plant is discharged ultimately into the River Stour.

The greater part of the Canford area and the western end of Hamworthy, approximately 7,000 acres in extent and mostly semi-rural in character, are unsewered and in these areas drainage is mainly by cesspools, septic tanks or small disposal plants.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

For the past three years work has been proceeding on a re-organisation of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems of the Borough designed to deal with urgent problems arising from the overloading of the Sandbanks Road/Shore Road trunk sewer and at the same time reduce the volume of sewage being discharged into the Bay, and provide main drainage for the major unsewered areas of the Borough.

The first stage of the work was completed with the opening of the new sewage disposal works at Broadstone in June, 1957. The contract for the second stage, involving the diversion of the sewage of the Old Town area to the Broadstone Works has been completed though the actual diversion of the sewage has not yet taken place. The third stage—the diversion of the sewage of Hamworthy to the new works at Broadstone is already in progress and the first contract—that dealing with the existing sewered areas and the unsewered portion of the main Blandford Road should be completed by January 1960, when the second contract, that for the soil sewerage of the private streets at the western end of Hamworthy, will be let. When this scheme is in full operation it will enable the conversion of 139 cesspool systems to main drainage. Tenders for the fourth stage—the enlargement of the Broadstone Works to deal with the sewage from a population of 35,000, have been received, loan application has been made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is hoped to commence the work in April, 1959. Later in 1960 it is hoped to start on the diversion of the sewage of Oakdale area to the enlarged Broadstone Works.

When the schemes outlined above have been completed the major areas of the Borough remaining unsewered will be Canford Magna, Merley and Bearwood. Application has been made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval of a scheme to sewer

Canford Magna and Merley areas to the sewage disposal works being constructed by the Wimborne Urban District Council on the north side of the River Stour, opposite Canford Magna. The Ministry have held a local inquiry into the scheme and approval has now been received.

Provision for the sewerage of Bearwood has been made in the Council's estimate of capital expenditure for the next five years though no definite scheme has yet been prepared for this area where the danger arising from the lack of main drainage is greatest. The ever-present risk of pollution of streams from the many cesspool and septic tanks in this area forms a source of potential danger which will not be removed until the area is sewerage.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 849 cesspools and 185 pail-closets in the Borough, distributed as follows:

					<i>Cesspools</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>
Parkstone	...	...	...	...	52	12
Poole	...	...	...	...	1	—
Hamworthy	...	...	...	...	119	56
Oakdale	...	...	...	...	27	5
Creekmoor	...	...	...	...	21	19
Waterloo	...	...	...	...	26	22
Broadstone	...	...	...	...	32	—
Merley	...	...	...	...	258	25
Oakley	...	...	...	...	93	17
Canford	...	...	...	...	59	29
Knighton	...	...	...	...	32	—
Bearwood	...	...	...	...	129	—
					<hr/> 849 <hr/>	<hr/> 185 <hr/>

During 1958, 10 drainage systems were connected to the sewer. 15 new cesspools were constructed.

The Council provides a full cesspool-emptying service for the un-sewered areas of the Borough. Pail-closets are also emptied by the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

These services are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department under the direction of the Public Health Committee. I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summarised figures applicable to the year ending 31st March, 1958.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal (combined)

Net cost for year 1957-58	...	...	...	£66,851
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	...	£3 4s. 8d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£764
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£2,180
Cwts collected per 1,000 population per day				13 cwts
Tonnage of refuse collected for year	...	...	...	20,659 tons

Street Cleaning

Total mileage of roads cleaned	...	...	...	145.6 miles
Net cost per mile	...	...	...	£162 7s.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£271

Gully Cleansing

Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	...	...	...	£147 4s.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£22

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is by separation and incineration. During the year the number of cells was increased from six to eight and this increased furnace capacity should eliminate most of the nuisance from incomplete combustion of the refuse due to the overloading of the plant which occurred during the past two or three years. During the financial year 1959/60 a modern dust extraction system will be installed to improve working conditions inside the works and an improved precipitation system fitted to the chimney to prevent emission of grit and dust from the plant. Dust screenings are disposed of by tipping. Ample disposal areas are available in the numerous disused claypits in the district, but experience has shown that the tipping of this material requires to be rigidly controlled during the summer months if fly nuisance is to be avoided. Some 800 tons of paper, 850 tons of tins and considerable quantities of other materials are recovered annually by the separation plant and sold.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

In 1958 the Public Health Inspectorate of the Borough consisted of one Chief Inspector, one Deputy Chief Inspector, four District Inspectors, one Housing Inspector and one Meat Inspector. One District Inspector's post was vacant (filled January 1959). The Inspectors carry out all the normal duties of Public Health Inspectors and in addition the duties of Food Inspectors, Food and Drugs Sampling Officers and Diseases of Animals Inspectors for the Borough. The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Inspector have also duties as Port Health Inspector and Deputy Port Health Inspector respectively.

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 19,474.

961 complaints were received and investigated.

A summary of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year is given in the following tabular statement:

TABULAR SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK IN 1958

Visits

Animals:

Diseases of animals	...	...	...	...	...	178
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	14
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	157
Stables and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of other animals	...	...	...	...	...	61
						411

Drainage: 3,569

Food:

Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	462
Meat inspection (slaughterhouse and food factory)	...	...	...	...	...	415
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	634
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	138
						1,649

Food Premises:

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	118
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	324
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	520
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	237
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	227
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	169
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	714
Mobile food units	...	...	...	...	...	161
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	106
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	113
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	575
						3,264

Housing:

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	4,277
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	69
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	16
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	425
						4,787

Infection:

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	741
Pests	...	...	...	...	...	166
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	42
						949

Industrial hygiene:

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	254
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	12
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	38
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	135
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rag flock premises	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	...	432
						901

Section C

Public places:							
Places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	676
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Swimming pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
							<hr/> 772
Refuse:							
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
							<hr/> 106
Water Supply:							
Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
							<hr/> 410
General:							
Persons in need of care	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
General visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	924
							<hr/> 2,656
Total number of inspections and visits							<hr/> 19,474

Work done

Housing:							
No. of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	427
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
No. of houses requiring repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
No. of houses repaired without formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
No. of houses repaired after formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Drainage:							
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
Certificate tests carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Disinfections, etc. carried out:							
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
General:							
Food premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Industrial premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Premises on which animals kept—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Premises cleared of vermin or pests (other than rodents)	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Other premises—number where defects remedied or nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	961

Notices:

No. of informal notices served	1,080
No. of informal notices complied with	1,109
No. of Statutory notices served	41
No. of Statutory notices complied with	55

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Owing to shortage of staff it has still not been possible for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out a systematic survey and inspection of all shops (other than food shops) and offices, but some 149 premises were inspected and in 2 instances notices were served for improvement of conditions.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

Since 1945 the Council have exercised strict control over the development of land for the siting of holiday camps or residential caravans. As a result of adherence to this policy the area is free from unsightly camps, caravans and moveable dwellings which disfigure so much of the coastal strip of southern England. It is the policy of the Council to approve the development of land for holiday camps only where the Council own the land and lease it for private development on approved lines. By this policy the Council retain effective control of camps by restricting their use to bona-fide holiday caravanners, and so prevent deterioration of the amenities of the district.

In pursuance of this policy the Council have leased some 60 acres of land fronting on to Poole Harbour at Rockley Point, Hamworthy, and for development as a holiday camp along lines agreed with the Council. The present capacity is 1,002 caravans but development is still proceeding. The camp is provided with permanent administrative buildings, club rooms, restaurant, shops, laundry and ablution and sanitary blocks and equipped with all the facilities and amenities essential in a modern holiday centre. The camp is for holiday caravans only and during the winter months all caravans are parked and the camp closed.

It is part of the general policy of the Council not to encourage the use of caravans for residential purposes and there are no residential camps in the Borough. Licences are granted only in the case of persons who are owners of building plots, who are prepared to build as soon as plans have been approved and who undertake to comply with the standard sanitary conditions prescribed by the Council. No licences were issued under this arrangement in 1958.

The presence of large tracts of heath in the outlying parts of the Borough has always been an attraction for gipsies and gipsy-type families. The latter in particular frequently try to "squat" on the outlying heath and lanes, but by keeping such areas under constant observation and acting promptly in conjunction with the owners of the land it has been possible so far to prevent the establishment of any camps or settlements of this type. It is becoming increasingly difficult to deal

with these families. They are not travellers and are determined not to leave the neighbourhood but to live under the most primitive insanitary conditions on the outskirts of the residential areas, where they are a nuisance and a menace to the community from their anti-social habits and behaviour. Existing legislation is totally inadequate to deal with this situation and the provision of adequate power to control such "squatting" is long overdue.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was the most important administrative step forward in the prevention of air pollution since the Public Health Act, 1875. All provisions of the Act are now in operation:—

Poole is not an industrial area in the generally accepted sense of the term but, nevertheless, there are within the area of the Borough two of the largest fuel consuming plants in the region in the electricity power station and the gas works, while the basic industries of the district—the manufacture of bricks, pipes and pottery—consume considerable quantities of raw fuel under conditions which inevitably give rise to the production of smoke, grit and fumes. It is to be regretted that these three main sources of air pollution in this district are controlled for the purposes of the Clean Air Act by the Alkali Inspectorate instead of by the local authority and their staff who are on the spot and familiar with local conditions, but already a close liaison has been established between the area Alkali Inspector and the Council's Public Health Inspectors in relation to these industries.

Apart from the scheduled industries there are a considerable number of factories in the Borough and the juxtaposition of industrial and residential areas makes it essential that emission of smoke and grit from industrial premises be eliminated. In an area such as Poole this must be the first objective. Firm supervision is being exercised over all new installations while existing plants are being surveyed to ascertain what alterations are necessary to ensure that they are capable of complying with the Clean Air Act.

No proposals for smoke control areas have yet been formulated but the Council have adopted a building bye-law under Section 24 of the Act requiring the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable the emission of smoke. This will ensure that suitable appliances are installed in new buildings which later may be included in a smoke control area.

Since the 1st February, 1950, systematic measurement of atmospheric pollution by smoke, grit and sulphur has been carried out in the Borough in conjunction with the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Four stations, each equipped with a deposit gauge and a lead-peroxide instrument are sited to the north-east of the Old Town area in the direction of the

prevailing wind from the main industrial area of the town. A fifth station is sited in the immediate vicinity of the gas works. The stations are maintained by the Public Health Department but all measurements and analyses of deposits are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., whose report on the recordings for 1958 is appended.

It should be noted that these results are not typical of the atmospheric condition of the Borough as a whole but only of the area in and adjoining the principal industrial part of the town where the maximum pollution occurs.

Report on Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution in the Borough of Poole during the year 1958

Observations have been carried out during the year at the five stations enumerated below:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Distance from Power Station</i>	<i>Distance from Poole Gasworks</i>
I.	Old Council Offices	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.
II.	Central Fire Station	1 mile N.E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.
III.	Municipal Buildings	$1\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E.	1 mile N.E.
IV.	Poole Cemetery	2 miles N.E.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.
V.	Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road	1 mile E.	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E.

The first four stations have been in operation since 1950 and are sited in the direct path of the prevailing winds which blow over the power station at Hamworthy; the last station was put into operation in October, 1955 near the gasworks and coal dumps, and in consequence the main contamination picked up comes from these sources.

The monthly observations are carried out according to methods laid down by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in a pamphlet "Measurement of Air Pollution" published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and which is carried out at nearly 2,000 stations sited in all parts of the country. The object of this investigation is to obtain exact information about the nature and extent of atmospheric pollution. The atmosphere at any place may be contaminated by solid particles, by liquid droplets or by gaseous impurities. The coarser particles and droplets fall near their source, whereas the finer particles and gases remain in the air and are washed down by rain so that they may travel a considerable distance from the source of pollution. These pollutants are conveniently subdivided as follows:—

- (1) Dust and grit arising from the burning of solid fuel.
- (2) Suspended matter (smoke) mostly fine soot and droplets of tarry substance derived from the imperfect combustion of fuel including fuel oils. This matter is washed down by rain.
- (3) Sulphur dioxide mainly arising from the combustion of fuels, and which is largely responsible for the corrosion and damage to building stone, metal objects, etc.

The Beaver Committee reported in 1954 that the estimated annual consumption of coal in Great Britain was about 205 million tons, and this emitted annually 2 million tons of smoke, 0.8 million tons of grit and dust and 4.4 million tons of sulphur dioxide. In addition, 0.4 million tons of sulphur dioxide were produced from coke and 0.4 million tons from burning oil.

Rainfall. This is collected at each station and measured monthly. Table I gives the figure of the total amount collected during the past nine years for stations I to IV, and five complete years for station V. The average of the whole of the observations is also given.

It is of interest to note that the highest rainfall always occurs in the Old Council Offices (I) and Municipal Buildings (III) areas, whereas the Swimming Bath area is the lowest.

The Table also shows that the rainfall at all the stations during the year under review is well above the average, and the second highest since the investigation began, the maximum being in 1951.

Deposited Matter. This has been divided into (1) combustible matter insoluble in water, conveniently termed soot, (2) total ash, which includes grit, and (3) soluble matter, which very largely consists of salt derived from the sea, and which figure is usually high at the time of south westerly gales and rough seas. The yearly figures at all the stations are shown in Table II, together with the average covering the period during which the stations have been in operation.

- (1) *Soot.* There has been a reduction in the fall of soot from last year's results in every case except at Old Council Offices, Station (I) and here the quantity exceeds the average for the past nine years, all the other stations are below the corresponding average.
- (2) *Grit and Ash.* A reduction in this deposit is shown in the case of Stations III and IV. The increase at the other stations is shown below:—

Station I :					
Old Council Offices	...	Increase	11.6	tons	per sq. mile
Station II:					
Central Fire Station	...	„	2.52	„	„ „ „ „
Station V :					
Swimming Bath, Park Lake Road.	...	„	63.74	„	„ „ „ „

In this last station the increase is 46.75 tons higher than the average for the last five years.

- (3) *Soluble Solids.* There has been a very considerable increase of the deposit of soluble solids; this coincides with the increase of rainfall during the year.

Sulphur Trioxide. The figures given in the report include the oxides of sulphur, viz., sulphur dioxide and trioxide, which are calculated as the trioxide SO_3 , when estimated by absorption by a cylinder coated with lead peroxide, which is the official method. The quantity is expressed in milligrams of sulphur trioxide absorbed by an area of 100 square centimetres of lead oxide paste per day. These units are arbitrary ones and vary according to the season, wind and variations of local emission of the gases.

The results given in this report differ slightly from those of last year, and from the corresponding averages for the years the stations have been in operation.

In conclusion, the results of the year's work on the atmospheric pollution investigation in the Borough show very clearly that the pollution from grit and ash has increased in the area of Market Street and Park Lake Road.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc., (Lond.) F.R.I.C.
Public Analyst.

TABLE I
Total rainfall, measured in inches

Station	i Old Council Offices	ii Central Fire Station	iii Municipal Buildings	iv Poole Cemetery	v Swimming Baths
1950	35.14	30.08	34.48	33.20	—
1951	42.84	35.58	42.54	39.65	—
1952	29.78	26.96	29.70	27.72	—
1953	22.68	18.70	22.70	21.77	6.37
1954	33.00	26.38	34.13	31.77	19.85
1955	29.35	25.66	28.40	25.26	22.30
1956	30.86	27.08	29.34	27.85	24.84
1957	27.80	22.45	27.50	24.22	20.64
1958	36.49	31.62	35.14	32.99	26.84
Aver- age	31.99	27.16	31.55	29.38	22.89

Notes: Station V in operation for 4 months only in 1953, and figures for 1954 and 1957 are for 11 months only on account of breakages of apparatus.

TABLE II
Total Deposited Matter in Tons per Square Mile

Station I — Old Council Offices										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average
Soot ...	33.43	41.64	36.13	33.70	35.27	47.24	37.04	35.71	39.52	37.74
Ash and Grit	48.14	93.07	79.82	69.64	63.33	59.08	48.35	50.78	62.24	63.82
Soluble Solids	105.59	185.88	113.05	100.86	107.88	90.53	122.31	107.70	112.01	116.20
Total ...	187.16	320.59	229.00	204.20	206.48	196.85	207.70	194.19	213.77	217.76

Station II — Central Fire Station										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average
Soot	26.55	38.42	26.51	24.00	25.84	37.62	24.89	25.83	23.55	28.13
Ash and Grit	39.42	71.99	70.46	59.73	68.13	66.89	47.72	45.25	47.77	57.48
Soluble Solids	85.61	155.23	107.51	92.90	106.10	95.85	90.58	85.70	95.27	101.64
Total	151.58	265.64	204.48	176.63	200.07	200.36	163.19	156.78	166.59	187.25

Station III — Municipal Buildings										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average
Soot	29.05	38.02	31.11	31.21	29.31	30.37	30.11	27.36	25.22	30.19
Ash and Grit	31.75	79.90	65.95	53.43	52.05	47.83	40.45	31.29	29.39	48.00
Soluble Solids	87.34	170.95	100.14	94.49	97.91	89.32	88.73	86.07	95.11	101.11
Total	148.14	288.87	197.20	179.13	179.27	167.52	159.29	144.72	149.72	179.30

Station IV — Poole Cemetery										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average
Soot	13.62	16.75	17.74	17.73	13.14	14.40	13.50	16.52	12.20	15.07
Ash and Grit	17.90	30.76	34.02	28.14	24.15	22.34	21.96	20.25	15.37	23.88
Soluble Solids	62.27	117.39	82.86	68.31	63.88	70.53	64.81	65.99	74.80	74.54
Total	93.79	164.90	134.62	114.18	101.17	107.27	100.27	102.76	102.37	113.49

Station V — Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average
Soot	—	—	—	27.98	159.02	163.56	150.88	125.03	115.32	142.76
Ash and Grit	—	—	—	26.71	90.11	81.90	76.09	75.62	139.36	92.61
Soluble Solids	—	—	—	41.75	68.60	79.66	91.80	90.89	101.53	86.49
Total	—	—	—	96.44	317.73	325.12	318.77	291.54	356.21	321.86

Note: Station No. V was in operation for 4 months only during 1953 and the figures for 1954 and 1957 are for 11 months only owing to breakage of apparatus.

TABLE III

Sulphur Trioxide, calculated as milligrams per day
on an area of 100 square centimeters

Station	I	II	III	IV	V
1950	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.73	—
1951	0.99	1.07	0.89	0.78	—
1952	0.88	0.88	0.79	0.58	—
1953	1.09	1.37	1.06	0.84	2.04
1954	1.11	1.77	1.13	0.84	2.86
1955	0.95	1.18	1.28	0.94	2.09
1956	1.05	1.70	1.35	0.99	2.07
1957	0.98	1.69	1.17	0.85	1.88
1958	1.10	1.69	1.03	0.97	1.75
Average	1.01	1.37	1.07	0.83	2.13

TABLE IV

Summary of Observations

1958	Rainfall in inches for year	Deposits Tons per square mile for year				SO ₂ 3 mgs. per 100 sq. cms. Daily Average
		Soot	Ash	Soluble Matter	TOTAL	
Station I Old Council Offices, Market Street.	36.49	39.52	62.24	112.01	213.77	1.10
Station II Central Fire Station.	31.62	23.55	47.77	95.27	166.59	1.69
Station III Municipal Buildings.	35.14	25.22	29.39	95.11	149.72	1.03
Station IV Poole Cemetery.	32.99	12.20	15.37	74.80	102.37	0.97
Station V Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road.	26.84	115.32	139.36	101.53	356.21	1.75

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the year two open-air and one covered sea water swimming baths were available to the public—one Corporation bath and two privately owned baths. All three baths are provided with continuous action filtration and chlorination plants. In the Corporation bath breakpoint chlorination is used to overcome the difficulty of maintaining an effective chlorine residual in all parts of the bath during peak periods. With this system a chlorine residual of from 1 to 2 parts per million is maintained throughout the bath.

During the season 16 routine samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination; the results of these are given in the

table below. The standard used is the Ministry of Health classification for drinking water supplies. In addition, a daily check of residual chlorine in the water was maintained by the baths staff and checked periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

There are also three private (schools) baths in the Borough. All three are open-air baths. One bath is provided with a continuous action filtration and chlorination plant. In the other two, chlorination is by hand dosing. During the year 11 samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination.

Results of samples of water from swimming baths:

<i>Baths</i>	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
Baths used by public ...	16	14	—	1	1
Private Baths	11	9	1	1	—
TOTALS	27	23	1	2	1

SEA BATHING

Poole Bay contains some 10 miles of bathing beaches. Into the Bay 9 outfall sewers from Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch discharge the sewage of a population of a quarter of a million people, untreated except for disintegration and some slight chlorination. Now the three borough councils have agreed in principle to proceed independently with schemes of reorganisation of sewerage which should result ultimately in all sewage being diverted away from the Bay for treatment at sewage disposal works. The schemes outlined on page 20 represent the first stages of the Poole programme to implement this policy.

DISINFESTATION

During 1958, 42 visits were made to dirty or verminous premises. Four private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during clearance area surveys and were disinfested. In all cases the disinfestation was carried out by the Public Health Department. The method used was spraying with a standard proprietary insecticide of the Pyrethrum-D.D.T. type. This method has been found to be satisfactory in practice, simple in operation, free from serious smell and relatively cheap.

In order to prevent the spread of infestation to new Council houses, prospective tenants' rooms, bed furniture and bedding found to be verminous are disinfested by spraying, before the date of removal and again on the day of removal. Bedding found to be heavily infested is disinfested by steam or destroyed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, both situated in the Old Town, near the Quay. These can accommodate 49 men (27 and 22 respectively). They were inspected on 69 occasions during the year.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The method of mosquito control adopted within the area of the Borough is as follows. All major potential breeding grounds are known and these are kept under observation during the period March to September. Where breeding is found to be occurring the water is sprayed with a mixture of kerosene and heavy oil and one per cent. D.D.T. and the treatment repeated at intervals as found necessary. This has been found to be successful in controlling breeding in the potential breeding grounds dealt with. During 1958, 34 major potential breeding areas were sprayed in March, April and May, 14 in June and July, 11 in August and 17 in September.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice on premises within the Borough, working on the methods laid down by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This service is free.

Treatment for rat infestations was mainly baiting, but all methods of destruction were employed. The estimate of the number of rats destroyed is based on the Infestation Division's system of calculation, but the number of bodies recovered from the surface shows the figure to be a conservative one, as in the poison baiting system of destruction most of the rats die underground.

Sewers in the Borough are free from rats. During 1957, 433 sewer manholes were test-baited without a single "take" being recorded and therefore it was not considered necessary to carry out test-baiting of sewers in 1958.

Treatment for mice infestations was mainly by trapping and in most instances this was done by the occupiers of the premises themselves after instruction and advice by the Rodent Officer.

A summary of the work done in rodent destruction in 1958 is as follows:

Type of Vermin	Council Premises	Private Premises	Business Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
Total No. of visits made by staff ...	151	12,163	1,209	56	13,579
Rats					
Total No. of premises inspected:					
(a) on complaint	9	777	90	—	876
(b) on survey	73	4,592	348	33	5,046
Total No. of premises found infested:					
(a) on complaint	9	683	90	—	782
(b) on survey	3	348	37	3	391
No. of premises treated	12	1,031	127	3	1,173
No. of premises cleared	8	971	123	3	1,105
No. of premises re-treated and cleared	1	51	12	—	64
No. of pre-baits laid	134	5,531	778	14	6,457
No. of poison baits laid	58	2,097	435	14	2,604
No. of post-baits laid	11	196	58	—	265
No. of instances where other methods used	—	6	2	—	8
Estimated No. of rats destroyed	73	3,430	504	10	4,017
No. of bodies of rats recovered ...	26	1,423	195	2	1,646
Mice					
No. of complaints received ...	6	79	49	—	134
No. of premises treated	6	79	49	—	134
No. of premises cleared	4	79	47	—	130

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

No outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease occurred in the Borough or immediate neighbourhood.

During the year the existence of Swine Fever was confirmed in seven piggeries. During outbreaks 247 pigs died or were destroyed on the premises. All the carcasses were removed to the Council's destructor at Waterloo and incinerated. During the period 13.6.58 to 9.8.58 the Borough was included in a Swine Fever Infected Area and subject to restrictions on the movement of pigs. During this period 202 movement licences were issued.

No cases of anthrax were reported during the year.

There are within the Borough 106 piggeries, many of which are operated on a commercial scale. 157 visits of inspection were paid to these premises during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926

Marking Orders under this Act chiefly relate to foodstuffs, and to help traders, summaries of the provisions of the orders were circulated to food shops in the Borough.

During 1958, 138 visits were made to shops to check marking of foodstuffs. On 23 occasions it was found necessary to draw shopkeepers' attention to infringements of the Orders, and in each instance this was sufficient to secure proper marking.

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered is 392.

The number of inspections made during the year was 254.

Owing to the shortage of staff it has still not been possible for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out inspections of factories on anything like a satisfactory scale.

Generally no great difficulty is experienced in dealing with nuisances or the remedy of defects.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of :—		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	30	3	2	—
† (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	354	243	18	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	8	5	—
TOTAL	392	254	25	—

* — Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

† — Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found

(Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	No. of cases In which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	6	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	11	27	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work) ...	3	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	22	34	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS

During the year lists containing the names and addresses of 40 outworkers were received from factories in the Borough. 11 were resident in the Borough, 29 were resident in other districts and their names and addresses were forwarded to the local authorities concerned. In addition 15 names and addresses of outworkers were received from other local authorities, making a total of 26 outworkers employed in the Borough, all in the clothing trade. In no instance was it found necessary to take any action with regard to unwholesome conditions.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, empowers the Council, where the Medical Officer of Health certifies that removal is necessary, to take steps to secure the removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises. In order to facilitate action in urgent cases the Medical Officer of Health has been authorised to act on behalf of the Council in applying to the Justices for Orders under the Act when this is deemed necessary or appropriate.

In dealing with aged persons in need of care and attention, the general policy is to leave them in their homes as long as possible, providing them with assistance in the form of a home help, a sub-tenant living in with them or the service of regular hot meals. Only when absolutely necessary in their own interests are they removed to an elderly persons' home, institution or hospital.

During 1958, seven aged persons were dealt with. Of these, four were allowed to remain at home with help, two were persuaded to enter a home or institution voluntarily and one was removed from a Common Lodging house to an Institution under a Justices Order.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of Houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 28,470. 363 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1958.

Year	Over £22 R.V.		Under £22 R.V.		Total		Popula- tion	Persons per occupied House
	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void		
1946	5425	49	16117	82	21542	131	76330	3.52
1947	5535	27	16805	64	22340	91	78720	3.53
1948	5596	59	17243	73	22839	132	80480	3.52
1949	5842	50	17616	95	23458	145	81130	3.46
1950	5964	61	17740	84	23704	145	82140	3.47
1951	6035	74	18159	113	24194	187	82958	3.40
1952	6099	97	18546	145	24645	242	83270	3.38
1953	6130	155	18812	201	24942	356	83520	3.35
1954	6348	140	19324	226	25672	366	84540	3.29
1955	6491	150	19812	238	26303	388	85540	3.25
1956	16368	219	10306	187	26674	406	86010	3.22
1957	16748	281	10569	239	27317	520	87440	3.20
1958	17251	307	10631	278	27885	585	88390	3.17

New House Construction, 1958

1. Total number of houses completed in 1958 ...	678
2. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ...	132
3. Total number of houses under construction at 31.12.58 ...	363
4. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ...	134
5. Number of houses included in Municipal Schemes, approved, but not actually under construction at 31.12.58 ...	—

Council Houses

The number of houses erected by the Council prior to 1946 was 995. During the thirteen years, 1946 to 1958 (inclusive) a further 3,399 houses (including 200 "Prefabs") were erected, making the total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1958, 4,394.

Re-housing

	No. of applicants on Housing register at 31 December	New applications received during the year	No. of families re-housed during the year
1946	3,506	2,079	259
1947	3,271	1,068	309
1948	3,346	1,101	465
1949	3,262	947	317
1950	3,056	932	476
1951	2,785	892	419
1952	2,150	901	367
1953	2,570	855	465
1954	2,433	760	307
1955	2,283	582	206
1956	2,217	639	218
1957	2,192	650	254
1958	2,249	738	262

SLUM CLEARANCE
Progress up to 31.12.1958 on Council's five year Clearance Scheme

Section D

AREA		No. of Houses	Date of Representation	ORDERS MADE			STAGE REACHED
No.	Streets			Date Made	C.P.O. or C.O.	Date Confirmed	
1.	Lagland Street/East Street	27	17.3.54	4.5.54	C.P.O.	24.2.55	Site cleared. Construction of 50 flats in progress.
2.	Castle Street/Strand Street/Swan Lane/Blue Boar Lane/Oak Alley	34	17.3.54	4.5.54	do.	24.2.55	Site cleared. For industrial development.
3.	Strand Street/Lagland Street/The Quay	14	17.3.54	4.5.54	do.	24.2.55	do.
4.	Lagland Street/Strand Street	15	30.5.56	3.7.56	do.	19.2.57	Families re-housed
5.	Castle Street	2	30.5.56	3.7.56	do.	19.2.57	do.
6.	Bell Lane/Caroline Row/Strand Street/Dennetts Lane	30	8.1.57	5.2.57	do.	3.10.57	do.
7.	Castle Street/Strand Court/Strand Street	19	8.1.57	5.2.57	do.	30.8.57	Re-housing in progress
8.	Old Orchard/Lagland Street/ Prosperous Street	19	10.5.57	4.6.57	do.	23.12.57	do.
9.	Old Orchard	6	10.5.57	4.6.57	do.	23.12.57	do.
10.	Lagland Street/Waterloo Buildings/Beaconsfield Terrace/Perry Gardens/East Street	51	7.8.57	3.9.57	do.	4.3.58	do.
11.	Skinner Street	7	7.8.57	3.9.57	do.	4.3.58	do.
12.	Baiter Street/South Road/Green Lane/Green Road/Victoria Terrace	93	8.11.57	3.12.57	do.	Not yet confirmed	—
13.	South Road	16	8.11.57	7.1.58	do.	do.	—
14.	Lagland Street/Avenue Place/Castle Street/High Street	51	23.4.58	3.6.58	do.	do.	—
15.	Globe Lane/Lagland Street	12	7.8.58	2.9.58	do.	do.	—
16.	South Road	3	7.8.58	2.9.58	do.	do.	—
17.	Bay Hog Lane/West Quay Road	4	7.8.58	2.9.58	do.	do.	—
18.	Junction Road, Hamworthy	5	8.12.58	—	—	—	—
19.	Junction Road, Hamworthy	7	8.12.58	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		415	—	—	—	—	—

SLUM CLEARANCE

In 1955, the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposals for dealing with 797 unfit houses by clearance or demolition within the following five years. These proposals were approved by the Minister in 1956 and their implementation is now in progress.

During 1958, six areas, comprising 82 houses, were represented to the Council for clearance, making a total of 19 areas, comprising 415 houses, represented since the commencement of the scheme. Compulsory Purchase Orders have been made in respect of all 19 areas.

Up to now progress has been mainly in the survey of houses, the making of orders, the rehousing of families into houses on estates outside the Old Town area, and the demolition of houses, but re-development of the cleared sites scheduled for use for housing has now started with the construction of one block of fifty flats on the East Street/Lagland Street site. At least three other sites will become available for this purpose in 1959 and further sites in 1960.

Rehousing of families has been completed in the first six areas, comprising 122 houses. Rehousing is proceeding steadily in another five areas, comprising 102 houses, where orders have been confirmed. In another six areas comprising 179 houses, the orders had not been confirmed at the end of the year. In all, 287 families have been rehoused so far from the unfit houses included in the Council's five years' clearance scheme.

The Table on page 39 shows the progress of the scheme to date.

RENT ACT, 1957, AND HOUSES IN DISREPAIR

The Rent Act, 1957, has now been in operation for some eighteen months. During this period there have been 230 applications from tenants in the Borough of Poole for certificates of disrepair and 227 certificates were issued. This must be a very small proportion indeed of the controlled houses in the Borough. It would be pleasant to think that this was due to agreement between landlords and tenants on the condition of repair of houses, but experience of the working of the Act in Poole indicates that the real reasons are the failure of tenants to understand the Act and their disinclination to initiate action themselves. Tenants have become so accustomed to the Public Health Inspectors dealing with housing repairs for them that they do not appreciate that under the Rent Act they must take the action themselves, and numerous instances have come to light where tenants have continued paying the increased rents long after the prescribed period, while in possession of a valid certificate of disrepair which could be used to decrease the rent to one and one-third the gross value of the property, plus rates, while the defects remain unremedied.

The following table shows the number of applications for certificates of disrepair received in 1958 and how these were dealt with:—

Rent Act, 1957.

Part I. Applications for certificates of disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	99
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	102
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	72
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	30
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	81
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	30

Part II. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	65
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	15
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	10
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	46

Housing Inspection

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1958:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	427
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2,319
(2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	203
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	538
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	164
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	90

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	113
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	53
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	33
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under Sect. 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(d) Proceedings under Sect. 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. Dwelling-houses demolished as result of informal action:	
Number of dwelling-houses demolished	8

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows :

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Fishmongers and friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Confectioners and sweet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>788</u>

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, is :

Food factories (sausages, pies and cooked meats etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Cooking of hams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Preparation and frying of fish and chips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Preparation and frying of potato crisps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking of shell fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>432</u>

Other than slaughterhouses and ice cream premises, separate records of inspections of food premises registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937 are not kept.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises form a very important part of the duties of the Public Health Inspectors and in 1958, 4,913 visits were made to food premises in the Borough as follows:—

Food

Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462
Meat inspection (slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

Food Premises

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Mobile food units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,913

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 came into full operation on 1st July, 1956, and apply to all food premises, including the catering establishments of schools, institutions, hotels and clubs, etc.

Since the introduction of the regulations, the food premises in the Borough have been surveyed in accordance with the modern conceptions of food hygiene and the higher standards of construction and equipment envisaged in the new regulations. As the result of this survey improvements in construction, equipment or facilities have been obtained in 559 premises and notices are still outstanding in connection with 146 premises. The improvement of premises and the provision of suitable equipment and facilities are but the means to make good hygienic methods and practices possible and it is on this aspect of the preparation and handling of food that attention must now be mainly concentrated.

The results so far achieved in the improvement of premises are summarised in the table below :

Improvement of Food Premises

1. No. of premises dealt with:	1956	1957	1958	Total
No. reconstructed	2	4	6	12
No. where major improvements carried out	14	25	39	78
No. where minor improvements carried out	151	124	194	469
	167	153	239	559
2. Summary of improvements secured:	1956	1957	1958	Total
Premises cleansed or redecorated	46	60	68	174
Washing facilities provided or improved	35	51	67	153
Cleansing facilities provided or improved	17	37	42	96
Refrigerated storage provided	13	15	16	44
Other food storage accommodation provided	8	12	20	40
Facilities for protection of food provided	25	26	33	84
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	4	4	22	30
Other improvements secured	49	29	142	220
	197	234	410	841
3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed	2	3	7	12

Milk Supply

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

Wholesale Distributors	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	2
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	9
Retail Distributors from outside Borough	...	...	...	...	5
Sellers of bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	160

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Regulations

The following licences were granted:

Pasteurised Milk

Pasteurisers' licences	...	...	...	...	4
Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	160

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Bottlers' licences	...	...	...	...	4
Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	56

Sterilised Milk

Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	2
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	8

Control of Treatment and Distribution of Milk

Since the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and local authorities are now responsible only for supervision of treatment and distribution.

In the Borough, supervision of the milk supply is carried out by the inspection of premises, the checking of plant and methods and the bacteriological examination of the milk.

During 1958, 237 inspections of dairies and plant were made and 512 samples of milk and 46 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination.

Since 1936 it has been the policy of the Council to secure the pasteurisation of all milk sold in the Borough and with the exception of a very small quantity of Tuberculin Tested milk sold by distributors from premises outside the district, all milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised.

By the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, the sale of milk other than "designated" milk was prohibited in the Borough of Poole as from the 1st November, 1952. It is to be regretted that the Order permits the sale of raw Tuberculin Tested

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milk but, as already mentioned, practically all Tuberculin Tested milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised.

35 samples of raw milk were taken from producers in the Borough and sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, for biological (inoculation) tests. All were negative for tuberculosis. These samples and 82 other samples of raw milk were subjected to the Ring test for the presence of brucella abortus. 103 of these were negative but 14 were positive. From the positive results, 13 were considered to be due to inoculation. The cow from which the remaining sample was taken was removed from the herd.

46 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bottle rinse counts, 45 were satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle) and 1 was fairly satisfactory (over 600 but less than 2,000).

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests					
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	353	348	5	353	Nil	—	—
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised	152	150	2	152	Nil	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	6	—	—	6	Nil	—	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	1	Nil
Total	512	489	7	511	Nil	1	Nil

Ice Cream

There are 343 premises in the Borough registered for the sale of ice-cream. These are :

Premises registered for retail sale	...	...	53
Premises registered for retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream only	...	...	290
Premises registered for storage only of pre-packed ice-cream	...	...	2

No premises in the Borough are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream and all ice-cream sold is obtained from one or other of the large firms operating on a national or regional basis. Practically all retailers have changed over to pre-packed ice-cream and only a few shops or kiosks specialising in the sale of ice-cream now sell "loose" or "bulk" ice-cream.

29 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and the results are set out in the table below. The test used is the Methylene Blue reductase test recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Grades I and II are considered satisfactory and Grade IV unsatisfactory.

Samples of ice cream for bacteriological examination

Type	No. taken	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Percentage unsatis- factory
From Retailers—Bulk Ice-Cream	3	3	—	—	—	Nil
From Retailers—Pre-packed Ice-Cream	26	25	I	—	—	Nil
TOTAL	29	28	I	—	—	Nil

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in the eleven previous years was: 1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2; 1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil; 1954, Nil; 1955, 2.47; 1956, 5.26; 1957, Nil.

32 samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical analysis and all but one conformed with the standard of not less than 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The one sample which fell below the standard was deficient in milk solids only. Details of these samples are given in the report of the Public Analyst on page 53.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

With one exception slaughtering facilities for the area are provided at the Uddens Abattoir, near Wimborne. This abattoir was constructed by the Ministry of Food in 1954 and with the end of rationing it was taken over by the Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District Council, in whose area it is situated, and operated as a public abattoir for an area comprising the County Borough of Bournemouth, the Boroughs of Poole and Christchurch and the Wimborne Urban and Rural Districts.

One private slaughterhouse, that at Bushel Mill Farm, was operated until 31.9.58, on a temporary licence for the slaughter of pigs for a large food factory in the Borough, pending the construction of a new abattoir at the factory. The new pig abattoir was completed and licensed on 1.10.58. It was designed on the most modern lines to meet all the requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, with particular attention to adequate covered lairage, large cool storage space, ample cleansing and washing facilities and satisfactory arrangements for meat inspection.

During the year 415 spells of slaughterhouse duty were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, during which every one of the 15,517 pigs killed were inspected at the time of slaughter and a detailed examination of the carcasses and organs made.

With the re-introduction of private slaughtering throughout the

country more attention has now to be devoted to the routine inspection of meat in food factories, butchers' shops, etc. In one large food factory alone 109 spells of inspection duty were carried out during which 3,739 carcasses of beef, pork and mutton, and 1,080 sets of offals consigned from slaughterhouses outside the Borough were inspected. In addition 354 visits were made to butchers' shops and other premises for the inspection of meat.

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	—	—	—	—	15,517	15,517
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	15,517	15,517
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2,362	2,362
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	15.23	15.23
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	23	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	642	642
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.28	4.28

Meat inspected at Food Factory

Beef	931 carcasses*
Mutton	1,094 „
Pork	1,714 „ †
	<hr/>
	3,739 „
	<hr/>

*3,726 fore and hind quarters.
†Includes 750 sow fore and hind quarters.

Meat Condemned.

Meat	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Unsound	Total Weight
Beef	881 lbs.	189 lbs	338 lbs.	1,408 lbs.
Veal	—	— „	—	— „
Mutton	—	— „	23 „	23 „
Pork	5,704 „	1,017 „	375 „	7,096 „
Offal	12,111 „	4,858 „	122 „	17,091 „
Total	18,696 lbs.	6,064 lbs.	858 lbs.	25,618 lbs.

The total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1958 was 11 tons, 8 cwts., 2 qr., 26 lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops, etc., 2 tons, 17 cwt., 1 qr., 3 lbs. of foodstuffs (other than meat) were condemned and surrendered for destruction or salvage for animal feeding stuffs. These comprised :

Tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,182 lbs.
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products	...	...	...	...	...	...	313 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	634 lbs.
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 lbs.
Dried Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 lbs.
Cereals, flour and flour products	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	— lbs.
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,415 lbs.
							<hr/>

The total weight of all food (including meat and edible offal) condemned in 1958 was: 14 tons, 6 cwts., 0 qrs., 1 lb.

Since the de-control of meat and of livestock slaughtering, the Public Health Department has undertaken the disposal of all condemned meat and other foodstuffs. Carcase meat in suitable condition is sent to a processing firm for conversion to animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Badly diseased meat and all offal is destroyed by burning at the Council's destructor. Wherever possible cereals are disposed of (with suitable safeguards) for feeding to animals, but all other foodstuffs are destroyed by fire.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Analyses of samples of foods and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Bournemouth, who also carries out any special chemical examinations of food, water, etc., required by the Public Health Department.

During the year 305 samples of food and drugs were submitted by the Public Health Inspectors to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

All bacteriological examinations of foods required are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Boscombe, Bournemouth, (Director : G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). The facilities for examinations being so readily available, every use is made by the Public Health Inspectors of these aids in their work in food inspection. Examinations carried out by the laboratory include:

Routine bacteriological examinations of milk, ice-cream, soft drinks, shell-fish, etc.

Special examinations of foods for specific pathogenic organisms.

Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and biological tests of milk samples.

Churn and bottle rinses.

Microscopical examinations of specimens from slaughterhouse for identification of disease in meat inspection.

Microscopical examinations of cereals, etc., for mites, etc.

In all, 1,343 samples and specimens of food and water were submitted during the year by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological or microscopical examination.

FOOD POISONING

Seven outbreaks of alleged food poisoning were brought to the attention of the Department during the year.

Three of these outbreaks could not be substantiated; two occurred in separate individuals in one of whom *S. Typhimurium* was isolated but never traced to its origin; one sharp outbreak affecting 173 persons in a primary school was found to be due to *Cl. Welchii*—and finally one outbreak of *S. Reading* in a private institution where 72 persons were involved. The origin could not be traced nor could an association with food be proved.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

301 samples of foods and drugs were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The tables on pages 56 and 57 give summaries of the samples taken, the results of analyses and notes of the action taken in respect of adulterated samples.

The selective sampling method, in which samples are taken of selected groups of foods, is used, and this accounts for the bulk of the samples, but during the year the practice of regular sampling of food products manufactured in the Borough was continued. Attention was also devoted to the proper labelling of prepacked foods and most of the single samples taken were for the purpose of ensuring that the foods complied with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is the Public Analyst for the Borough, and the section of his report which deals with his work under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is appended:

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The total number of samples taken by the inspectors during the year was 301. Of these, 101 were sealed, or formal samples and 200 informal samples. This number was slightly less than in the previous year.

Of these samples, 16 were found to be adulterated or irregular, four being formal samples and the remaining twelve informal. This represents a percentage adulteration of 5.3, which is an increase on last year and the highest percentage since 1953.

The incidence of adulteration during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	No. of Samples taken	Percentage of adulteration
1949	241	11.8
1950	293	4.8
1951	310	5.5
1952	300	3.3
1953	299	8.0
1954	300	1.6
1955	301	3.0
1956	299	3.3
1957	313	2.6
1958	301	5.3

Details of all the samples taken during the year are given in the tables on pages 55 and 56.

Milk. A total of 112 samples of milk was submitted for analysis which represents 37.2 per cent. of all the samples taken. Five of the milks, all informal samples, were found to be irregular or adulterated; one of these contained a small percentage of extraneous water and the remainder were irregular, containing a deficiency of non-fatty solids but all showing a normal freezing point, which indicated the absence of extraneous water.

Seven of the samples of milk taken during the year were Channel Islands milk. All of these contained more than the specified minimum of 4 per cent. fat, the average fat content being 4.39 per cent., which is quite satisfactory. One sample of milk was of sterilised milk and this gave a very good analysis.

The average composition of all the samples of milk taken during the year (including Channel Islands milk) is shown below and figures for the past ten years are given for purposes of comparison:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Fat, per cent.	3.57	3.51	3.62	3.60	3.52	3.48	3.58	3.56	3.70	3.62
Solids not fat	8.93	8.93	8.86	8.83	8.82	8.79	8.65	8.69	8.72	8.88

These results show a good average of both fat and solids not fat, but it must be remembered that all these averages include Channel Islands milk and in consequence the results are slightly higher than they would have been for ordinary milk.

Cream. Eight informal samples of double cream were examined and found to comply with the Food Standards (Cream) Order, which specifies not less than 48 per cent. of fat. The average fat of all the samples taken was 50.81 per cent.

Ice Cream. 32 informal samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year. Two of these were found to be adulterated, one containing at least 22.9 per cent. deficiency in Milk Solids, and the other having a slight excess of lead, to the extent of 0.4 p.p.m. A comparison of the average fat content of ice cream samples during the past ten years is given below:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Under 5 per cent.	20	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
5-8 „	21	7	5	9	14	1	3	6	4	1
8-10 „	15	7	6	6	11	11	4	9	9	4
10-12 „	2	11	19	4	4	11	17	12	11	23
12-14 „	1	0	4	1	0	6	6	4	9	1
Over 14 „	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total ...	59	27	37	21	30	30	30	31	35	32

The above results show that the high quality of ice-cream has not only been maintained but improved during the year.

Ice Lollies. Only five samples of ice lollies were taken during the year. All were found to be free from excessive metallic contamination and harmful colouring. No standard has yet been introduced for these articles, but the composition of all the samples examined was found to comply with the requirements of the Labelling Order.

Soft Drinks. A total of 18 samples of soft drinks, four of which were formal, was examined. One of these was found to contain an excess of sulphur dioxide, but the remainder all complied with the requirements of the Soft Drinks Order. There was no excessive metallic contamination in any of the samples, and the colouring matter, where added, was satisfactory.

Butter and Margarine. Ten samples of butter and ten of margarine, all formal, were taken during the year. All the samples of butter and eight of the margarine complied with the requirements of the Butter and Margarine Regulations. Two samples of margarine contained a slight excess of water over the permitted limit of 16 per cent.

Sausages and Other Meat Products. Nine samples of sausages (two beef and seven pork) were examined. Two of the pork sausages were found to contain less than the recommended amount of at least 65 per cent of meat. All the remainder were satisfactory.

A number of meat products were examined, and one, a chicken cutlet called a chicklette, contained only 18.5 per cent. of meat. The remainder consisting of five chicken cutlets of various kinds, three hamburgers, one faggot and two pies were passed as satisfactory. Unfortunately no standards have yet been introduced for these various commodities. Four samples of meat paste were found to comply with the requisite standards.

Fish Products. Three samples of mock salmon cutlets and one of fish paste were submitted for analysis and passed as satisfactory.

Vinegar. Ten formal samples of vinegar were taken during the year and all these complied with the official requirement and were free from mould and excessive metallic contamination.

Cake and Pudding Mixtures. Five of these products under various names were examined. They were all found to be of satisfactory composition and to be free from harmful ingredients and contamination.

Spirits. Fifteen samples of whisky, gin and rum were taken formally and all were found to be of satisfactory strength.

Tinned Food. Only two samples of tinned food, dressed crab and mixed grill were taken for examination during the year. Both of these were in good condition and did not contain any excess of metallic contamination.

Chocolate Liqueurs. Two informal samples of chocolate liqueurs, of foreign manufacture, were submitted for suspected metallic contamination. Both were found to be satisfactory.

A number of other foods, all of which are listed in the table on page 54 were also examined and found to be satisfactory and of good quality.

Drugs. A variety of tablets were submitted during the year under review and consisted of aspirin (5 samples), carbromal (4 samples), (codeine 11) and one sample of sulphur tablets. All these were found to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Five samples of boric ointment were also examined, and of these, three were found to contain excess of boric acid varying from 8.2 to 11.9 per cent.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER

Thirteen of the food samples listed on page 54 were also examined under the Labelling of Food Order which specifies that certain pre-packed foods must be labelled with a list of the ingredients. The actual percentages need not be stated but the order in which the ingredients are listed must be in the order of the amount present. All these samples complied with this order.

As a result of my year's work I am of the opinion that, judging by the samples submitted to me, the quality of the food sold in the Borough is very satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year Dr. Ian A. Simpson, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., having recently retired from Government Service in Malaya, joined my staff and has been of great assistance, particularly during the latter part of the year, when he was appointed Deputy Public Analyst. I feel that his services will prove to be of great benefit to the Borough.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS,
Public Analyst.

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

	Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adultera- ted or Irregular
Foods					
Butter	10	—	10	10	—
Cakeoma	—	—	—	—	—
Carmella	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Croquettes	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken, chopped	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Cutlet	—	3	3	3	—
Chiclette	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Liqueurs	—	2	2	2	—
Chocolate Spread	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	4	—	4	4	—
Coffee & Chicory Essence	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	—	—	—	—
Crab, dressed	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, double	—	8	8	8	—
Faggots	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-Raising	4	—	4	4	—
Frizlets	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburger	—	3	3	3	—
Ice Cream	—	32	32	30	2
Ice Lollie	—	5	5	5	—
Margarine	10	—	10	8	2
Meat Paste	4	—	4	4	—
Milk	27	77	104	99	5
Milk, Channel Islands	2	5	7	7	—
Milk, Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—
Mixed Grill	—	—	—	—	—
Mock Salmon	—	3	3	3	—
Pepper, ground	4	—	4	4	—
Pork Pie	—	—	—	—	—
Rennet Essence	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages, beef	—	2	2	2	—
Sausages, pork	5	—	6	4	2
Sausages, pork cocktail	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks:					
Blackcurrant Juice	—	—	—	—	—
Clarade	—	—	—	—	—
Dandelion & Burdock	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	—	—	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Squash	—	—	—	—	—
Lucozade	—	—	—	—	—
Orangeade	—	—	—	—	—
Orange Drink	2	—	2	2	—
Orange Squash	2	2	4	4	—
Tonic Wine	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drink Powder	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits:					
Gin	6	—	6	6	—
Rum	3	—	3	3	—
Whisky	6	—	6	6	—
Sponge Mixture	—	2	2	2	—
Steak & Kidney Pie	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	10	—	10	10	—
Drugs					
Aspirin Tablets	—	5	5	5	—
Boric Acid Ointment	—	5	5	2	3
Carbromal Tablets	—	4	4	4	—
Codeine Tablets, CO.	—	11	11	11	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foods and Drugs ...	101	200	301	285	16

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and found to be adulterated or irregular

Section E

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
B.6	Margarine	F.	0.5 per cent. excess of water	Manufacturer notified.
B.47	Margarine	F.	2 per cent. excess of water	Manufacturer notified.
A.2	Milk	I.	3.8 per cent. extraneous water. Freezing point -0.512°C .	Distributor cautioned. Investigation of farm supplies carried out. Subsequent samples satisfactory.
A.5	Milk	I.	Solids not fat low but freezing point -0.550°C .	Genuine but irregular. Follow up sample to A.2. Distributor and producer notified.
A.7	Milk	I.	Solids not fat low but freezing point -0.546°C .	Genuine but irregular. Follow up sample to A.2. Distributor and producer notified.
A.8	Milk	I.	Solids not fat low but freezing point -0.558°C .	Genuine but irregular. Follow up sample to A.2. Distributor and producer notified.
C.10	Milk	I.	Solids not fat low but freezing point -0.526°C .	Genuine but irregular. Vendor notified.
C.37	Chicklette	I.	26 per cent. deficient in meat	Taken up with manufacturers. Local Authority notified.
C.19	Ice cream	I.	At least 22.9 per cent. deficient in milk solids.	Follow up sample genuine.
C.20	Ice cream	I.	0.4 p.p.m. excess of lead	Manufacturer notified. Follow up sample genuine.
A.83	Lime Squash	I.	34 p.p.m. excess of Sulphur Dioxide	Taken up with manufacturer.
B.4	Boric Acid Ointment	I.	Contains 8.2 per cent. excess of Boric Acid	Taken up with vendor.
A.10	Boric Acid Ointment	I.	Contains 10.9 per cent. excess of Boric Acid	Taken up with vendor.
E.6	Boric Acid Ointment	I.	Contains 11.8 per cent. excess of Boric Acid	Taken up with vendor.
D.36	Pork Sausages	F.	16.6 per cent. deficient in meat	Taken up with manufacturer.
D.37	Pork Sausages	F.	6.15 per cent. deficient in meat	Taken up with manufacturer.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious disease was low. No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Measles made its appearance again towards the end of the year and has persisted throughout the Spring of 1959. Notifications received over the past few years demonstrate the roughly biennial nature of the disease.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1950	82	1954	14
1951	1,469	1955	2,037
1952	360	1956	24
1953	1,611	1957	592
		1958	816

Whooping Cough occurred in a small number of cases. Generally the disease seems to be diminishing in incidence and severity.

In recent years the notifications have been as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1950	499	1954	136
1951	390	1955	122
1952	136	1956	62
1953	302	1957	88
		1958	45

Poliomyelitis was notified once in a non-paralytic form, and full recovery took place. Information of two additional paralytic cases was received but neither proved to be severe. Both were adult males.

Scarlet Fever occurred a little more frequently than of late but the disease generally was very mild.

Food Poisoning. Reference to this subject will be found in Section E, page 50.

Tuberculosis. In common with other parts of the country, tuberculosis deaths remain at a low level and notification has fallen somewhat. Earlier ascertainment and the new methods of treatment have contributed to this situation. It is still necessary to regard this disease with the utmost respect and full use made of the diagnostic and preventive facilities provided, namely:—

Hospital Chest Clinics

Mass Miniature Radiography Units

Examinations for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and their Husbands

School entrants examinations

School leavers examinations and B.C.G. inoculation.

Notifications and deaths in recent years:—

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	—	52	3
1940	47	13	15	—	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1951	62	6	36	4	18	2
1952	46	11	28	—	21	2
1953	51	9	34	1	19	1
1954	48	6	42	1	17	—
1955	55	5	35	1	10	1
1956	64	12	50	2	8	2
1957	53	6	36	1	7	2
1958	42	4	25	—	8	1

Notifications and deaths in 1958 by age groups:—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
25-44	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
45-64	10	3	1	—	3	1	—	—
Over 65	8	7	—	—	1	2	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	15	3	1	5	3	—	1

Of the other notifiable diseases no one showed a prevalence that was unusual.

YEARLY SUMMARY OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — 1958

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles ...	816	14	124	192	449	26	4	3	4
Whooping Cough ...	45	3	10	6	21	3	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever ...	45	—	1	7	32	5	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis (P.) ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ...	30	6	—	2	2	11	—	9	—
Erysipelas ...	11	—	—	—	4	5	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Food Poisoning ...	175	—	163	—	8	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,155								

The investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious disease is carried out by the epidemiological section of the Borough Health Department but in addition the Dorset County Council provide investigational and preventive inoculation services.

Preventive inoculation is available for:—

Smallpox
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Tetanus
Poliomyelitis and
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

Table showing preventive inoculations performed:—

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox during 1958.

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
<u>193</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>604</u>

In addition 103 persons were re-vaccinated.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December 1958 who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date.

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 years</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>Total pre-school</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>Total School</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
27	404	770	757	845	2,803	4,958	6,487	11,445	14,248

During 1958, 469 under 5 and 79 aged 5-15 years were immunised,
569 "booster" injections were given.

Whooping Cough

A total of 435 children were immunised.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

(completed courses of two injections given during 1958)

<i>Year Group</i>			<i>Total</i>
<i>1933-1942</i>	<i>1943-1957</i>	<i>Other Groups</i>	
<u>857</u>	<u>11,089</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>12,404</u>

Number who had received one injection on 31st December, 1958 791

Number who had received third injection 2,582

Number awaiting vaccination at 31st December, 1958 577

Total inoculated with two doses at 31st December, 1958 14,745

B.C.G. Vaccination

Because of the Poliomyelitis immunisation campaign no routine B.C.G. vaccination of school children was carried out during 1958. It is proposed to vaccinate the two age groups concerned early in 1959.

BOROUGH OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Port Medical Officer

On the Health of the Port of Poole

FOR THE YEAR

1958

PART II

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958 **(acting as Port Health Authority)**

Chairman:

Alderman D. A. HAYNES, *J.P.*

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. C. HART

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM
G. BRAVERY

J. BRIGHT, *J.P.*
A. B. HAYNES, *J.P.*

Councillors:

H. R. D. BAILEY
R. BILLETT
E. S. A. CLAPP
MRS. J. D. COLES

G. F. L. DRUDGE
MRS. E. M. HICKINSON, *J.P. (Sheriff)*
S. J. POLLARD
MRS. A. WILLIS

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

J. G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, *M.D., D.P.H.*

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

D. S. PARKEN, *M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.*

Port Health Inspector:

ROBERT LEGGAT, *F.A.P.H.I.*

Deputy Port Health Inspector:

C. B. T. GLOVER, *M.A.P.H.I.*

Rodent Officer:

G. W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk: J. WAY

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, acting for the Port Health Authority.

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report as Port Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958.

The report is made in accordance with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health has reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribes the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these sections is set out in the annual report for 1955 and therefore this year only changes are recorded.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain C. H. Horn, and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat and his Deputy, Mr. C. B. T. Glover, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES HUTTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1959

THE PORT OF POOLE

Constitution of the Port Health Authority

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909, a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to "Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point; together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

Port Facilities

Poole is chiefly a cargo port, the majority of the vessels being engaged in the coastal transport of coal, oil and petrol, though there is also a regular traffic in timber from continental countries. During the summer the port is the base for pleasure steamers operating between the local seaside resorts, but this is the only passenger traffic. Fishing is still carried on from the port, though only during the sprat season are landings heavy. The harbour is one of the great yachting centres of Britain, and the building, servicing and repair of yachts and other boats is one of the industries of the port.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,000 feet frontage, i.e.:

Hamworthy Quay	500 feet at 15ft low water ordinary tide
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16ft. " " " "
	1000 feet at 15 to 10ft. " " "
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts).

There are also some 3,500 feet of private wharves, including 1,000 feet of wharfing constructed in 1950 by the Central Electricity Authority for the power station at Hamworthy. All the public quays are serviced by railways. Unloading equipment consists of two 3-ton electric travelling cranes belonging to the Harbour

Commissioners and four electric cranes and two steam cranes belonging to private firms. There are, in addition, two privately-owned coal transporters each capable of dealing with between 1,000 and 1,200 tons of coal per day. Ship repairing facilities include seven yards capable of carrying out repairs to ships and yachts.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 feet at mean low water springs and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots for Brownsea Roads, while in the rest of the harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health:—

Office: Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings, Poole.
Poole 393.

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue,
Parkstone, Poole.
Parkstone 4140.

***I. Staff.** No change.

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	†221	79,223	1	196	None
Coastwise ...	1,067	371,057	—	252	None
Total ...	1,288	450,280	1	448	None

†Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic

Number of passengers INWARDS—Negligible.

Number of passengers OUTWARDS—Negligible.

Cargo Traffic

Principal IMPORTS—Coal, timber, grain, feeding stuffs, fertilizers, woodpulp, oyster shell, apples, onions, granite for road making.

Principal EXPORTS—Clay, coke, coke breeze, spent oxide, barley, caravans, scrap-iron.

Principal ports from which ships arrive

Channel Isles, near French ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and Baltic ports.

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

***V. Water Supply**

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

The water supply for the port and shipping is that from the town mains provided by the Poole Waterworks Undertaking from hydrants on the quay. It is a softened, filtered and chlorinated water of high bacterial purity.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The town supply was sampled every two or three days throughout the year and every sample was reported as "Class I—highly satisfactory".

During the year 24 samples of water were taken direct from the hydrants used by shipping at the quays. Of these samples 20 were reported as Class I, 3 as Class 2 and 1 as Class 3. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion the unsatisfactory result was most certainly due to surface water contamination of the hydrant box and after cleansing and disinfection of the hydrant subsequent samples were satisfactory.

14 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from ships regularly using the harbour. 13 were reported as Class I and 1 as Class 4. The tanks of the ship with the unsatisfactory sample were sterilised and subsequent sampling proved satisfactory. One ship reported on arrival that notice had been received by wireless that her water supply was contaminated. The tanks were sterilised in accordance with the instruction of the Public Health Department and check samples were all Class I.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Hydrants and hoses are cleansed and flushed and connections disinfected regularly by the Waterworks Undertaking and instructions have been issued that all hydrants and hoses must be cleansed and flushed before each use.

On the quays water hydrants are fixed in boxes at ground level and it is almost impossible to keep the boxes free from road surface water. The replacement of hydrant boxes by fixed standpipes presents many practical problems on open public quays such as is the case at Poole, but with the help of Mr. R. S. Rendle, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, an experimental type of pillar standpipe has been designed and with the agreement of the Water Undertaking and the Harbour Commissioners, one of these pillars is being erected to determine its practicability for this purpose.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control by the Authority.

No water boats were in use in the harbour during 1958.

***VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952**

No change.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital, Nr. Winchester, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital.

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 14 ambulance personnel at this depot is that 10 were last vaccinated in 1957, 1 in 1955, 1 in 1953, 2 are excused further vaccination.

3. Name of smallpox consultant available.

Dr. A. F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Suspected material is sent to :

Dr. F. O. MacCallum,
Virus Reference Laboratory,
Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale, London, N.W.9.
Tel. No. Colindale 6041.

***VIII. Venereal Disease**

No change.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships

None.

XI. Measures taken against Ships infected with or suspected for Plague

None necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspector have been trained in deratisation procedure.

1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are interrogated as to the presence of rats and the ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship (including the holds) is made by the Rodent Officer who endeavours to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examination. Whenever a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date, or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is carried out jointly by the Port Health Inspector and the Rodent Officer before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.
2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). In no instance were rats found on a ship inspected in the port during the year.
3. Small Infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Officer, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's list, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.
4. Every effort is made by the Port Health Inspectors to secure improvement in the rat-proofing of ships where harbourage is found on inspection but, except in the cases of those ships based on the Port, very few opportunities arise for improvement of structures owing to the very short stay in port of the ships.

Table E
Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil

The number of rats destroyed during the year in warehouses, etc., on the Quays was 93.

Table F
Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

No. of Deratting Certificates Issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued 6	Total Certificates Issued 7
After fumigation with		After Trapping 3	After Poisoning 4	Total 5		
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (State Method) 2					
1						
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	16

Rodent Control Certificates
 One Rodent Control Certificate was issued during the year.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table G
Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections 320	Nil	71	Abated 57; Outstanding when ship left, 14.
Re-inspections 124	—	—	—
Re water supplies 8	—	4	Abated 4
Infectious Diseases —	—	—	—
Searches by Rodent Officer 16	—	—	—
Total 468	—	75	Abated 61; Outstanding 14

***XIV. Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948**

Shell-fishing is carried on commercially in the harbour on a small scale. In the past takings have been mainly of cockles, with some periwinkles and whelks. Cockles are chiefly obtained in commercial quantities from the southern and western parts of the harbour, areas which routine sampling over the past eight years has shewn to be free from serious pollution. On the other hand, members of the general public frequently gather cockles from the developed and more built-up northern and eastern shores of the harbour where occasional pollution is more likely during periods of heavy rainfall owing to the presence of several sewer storm-water overflows.

Mussels are gross feeders and some of the largest beds are situated in the eastern area of the harbour which is liable to pollution from the sewer overflows and from the water from Poole Bay. As a result, regulations have been made by the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee prohibiting the taking of mussels, oysters and cockles—except as bait, from the eastern side of the harbour for consumption unless they are relaid for not less than four days in the western side of the harbour or subjected to some approved purifying process.

Two companies have been formed to revive the oyster fisheries in the harbour but they are not expected to reach commercial proportions for two or three years.

Results of bacteriological examination of shellfish obtained from Poole Harbour in 1958

Shellfish	No. of Samples	Class I Satisfactory		Class II Suspicious	Class III Unsatisfactory	Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any sample
		0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish	1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish			
Cockles	22	15	5	2	—	10
Mussels	12	8	1	—	3	28
Periwinkles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	23	6	2	3	—

***XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens.**

Not applicable

***XVI. Miscellaneous.**

No change.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to some degree of sewage pollution from a number of sources. Probably the principal source is the discharge into Poole Bay of the sewage of the three towns situated on the shores of the bay, but the extent to which this affects the waters of the harbour has not been determined. However, the three towns now appear to be committed to sewerage schemes which will ultimately result in the diversion of the sewage of their areas away from the sea for treatment elsewhere. The first stages of the Poole and Bournemouth schemes are already under construction.

The initial stage of the Poole Scheme is the diversion of the sewage from the Old Town and Longfleet areas—with a population of about 6,000—to the new sewage disposal works at Broadstone. The contract for this work has been completed though the actual diversion of the sewage has not yet taken place.

The second stage is the complete sewerage of the Hamworthy area, with a population of about 6,500, the closing of the Hamworthy sewage disposal works and the diversion of all sewage to the main works at Broadstone. This stage is also in progress and will be in operation before the end of 1959. This diversion of sewage requires the enlargement of the sewage works, and an application to increase the capacity of the Works from 20,000 to 35,000 is before the Ministry. Work will be started on this extension in 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT

to the

Committee for Education

on the

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

in the

BOROUGH OF POOLE

FOR THE YEAR

1958

PART III

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Report of the Area School Medical Officer for the year 1958

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1958

Chairman : Councillor MISS J. M. BISGOOD.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman W. D. SIMMONDS, O.B.E.

His Worship the Mayor : Alderman A. N. BUTLER, J.P.

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM
G. S. BROWN, J.P.
A. J. H. PEARCE

J. BRIGHT, J.P.
D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Councillors:

H. R. D. BAILEY
Mrs. D. J. COLES
V. A. EVANS
R. HANN
A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P.
T. W. SHERRIN, M.B.E.

Mrs. B. E. BAKER
L. F. CULL
W. E. GARWOOD
Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.
S. J. POLLARD
Mrs. A. WILLIS

County Council Members:

Cdr. R. H. BAKER, R.N.
Mrs. K. E. LAMBERT

Mrs. M. CHAMPION, M.A.
Mr. T. H. SUTTON, J.P.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. Canon G. D. ARCHER, B.A.
The Rev. W. DICKINSON
Mr. C. L. HARTNELL
Capt. J. W. WRIGHT

The Rev. Father J. LOMBARDI
Mr. E. J. HERRING
Mr. N. J. CLEAVE

STAFF

<i>Medical:</i>	James Hutton, M.D., D.P.H. D. S. Parken, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H. H. C. Willamson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Kathleen M. Cairns, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. W. E. Hadden, M.B., B.S., D.A., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (Part-time) (Appointed 21.7.58)		
<i>Dental:</i>	P. B. Taylor, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G. J. Eldon, L.D.S. A. G. Gapper, L.D.S., R.C.S. D. J. Ryan, L.D.S. (Part-time)		
<i>Anaesthetist:</i>	R. W. Adam, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part-time)		
<i>Nursing (Health Visitors):</i>	Miss M. M. Kingsbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse) Mrs. M. C. Aston, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Miss H. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Miss P. Carter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (Appointed 1.4.58.) Miss H. Greaves, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C., (Appointed 1.11.58) Mrs. V. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (Resigned 31.3.58) Miss M. Kelly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Miss M. E. Knightley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (Appointed 2.6.58) Miss I. Koster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Miss V. Kusel, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Mrs. V. Narbett, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Miss M. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Miss I. Pittock, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. Mrs. M. Stapley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.		
<i>Clerical:</i>	Mr. B. J. Fentiman (Chief Clerk) Mr. C. A. Fox (Senior Clerk in charge) Miss J. Beardsell (Resigned 28.2.58) Miss P. Blundell Mrs. P. M. Gibbs (Appointed 2.6.58) Miss P. E. A. Giles Miss L. B. Lever Mr. A. R. C. Parsons (Appointed 1.1.58) Mr. D. Ratcliffe Miss P. H. Stevens Miss S. A. H. Wells (Appointed 27.1.58)	}	<i>Joint Appointments</i>
<i>Clinic Assistant :</i>	Miss M. Teague (Appointed 18.8.58)		
<i>Dental Attendants:</i>	Miss J. E. Allen Miss G. Forrest Mrs. E. T. Mattinson		
Medical Auxiliaries			
<i>Speech Therapist:</i>	Miss S. M. Darbourne, L.C.S.T. Miss E. M. Harris, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 1.9.58)		
<i>Oral Hygienist:</i>	Mrs. M. Norman		
<i>Psychiatric Social Worker:</i>	Miss A. D. Filliter		
<i>Physiotherapist :</i>	Miss M. D. Beilby, M.C.S.P. (Part-time) (Appointed 6.3.58)		
<i>Audiometrician :</i>	Mrs. M. Parken, M.C.S.P., M.E.L.E.T. (Part-time) (Appointed 7.10.58)		

Consultant Services

These services are provided by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in the local hospitals or in clinics.

SCHOOLS

Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 18 Primary Schools, of which 13, comprising 16 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 6 departments, are provided by the Church of England and 2 by the Roman Catholic Church.

Secondary Modern Schools

There are 5 Secondary Modern Schools In the Borough.

Grammar Schools

There are 2 Grammar Schools in the Borough — Poole Grammar (Boys) and Parkstone Grammar (Girls).

Private Schools

There are 19 Private Schools in the Borough.

Private schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this section.

Accommodation

	Average Number on Roll during 1958	Average attendance	Percentage attendance
Grammar Schools ...	1,369	1,305	95.3
Secondary Modern Schools	3,366	3,096	92.0
Primary Schools ...	7,559	6,905	91.3
Totals	<u>12,294</u>	<u>11,306</u>	<u>92.0</u>

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICES

No difficulty, or undue delay, is experienced in arranging appointments at the Poole General Hospital with the consultants in the various specialities. Weekly lists of school children discharged are received from both the General and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This information, invaluable in future follow-up and routine examinations, is recorded on the Main School Medical Record Card, thus contributing to the maintenance of a complete medical history.

The close liaison existing between the Health Department and the local Infectious Diseases Hospital, with the resultant early notification of cases of infectious diseases admitted to hospital, facilitates the work of the School Medical Officer in investigation, prevention and control of infectious diseases in schools.

An excellent relationship exists between the local general practitioners and the School Health Service. The family doctor is fully informed of all relevant matters arising during a school medical examination, e.g. defects which the School Medical Officer considers require specialist's opinion. In such cases the family doctor is given the option of either taking personal action or leaving the examining Medical Officer to make arrangements with the appropriate specialist. The general practitioners, in increasing numbers, have chosen to leave arrangements to the School Medical Officer provided they are "kept in the picture". They are fully informed and supplied with copies of reports received from the hospital. This arrangement seems to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Treatment, domiciliary or other, of acute diseases or other illnesses not requiring specialist treatment, is the responsibility of the general practitioner, and in such cases the parents are advised to see their own family doctor.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurses.
- (4) Minor ailment clinics.
- (5) Special clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Immunisation and vaccination.
- (8) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, Section 10, state that the arrangements made for the medical (including dental) inspection of pupils attending schools maintained by the Authority shall ensure :

1. (a) a general medical inspection of every pupil on not less than three occasions at appropriate intervals during the period of his compulsory school age and other medical inspections of any pupil on such occasions as may be necessary or desirable:

Provided that there may be fewer than three general inspections for any pupil who attends schools maintained by the Authority for less than the period of his compulsory school age or, if the Minister approves, for all pupils :

- (b) a dental inspection of every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school as soon as possible after admission and on such later occasions as may be practicable and necessary ; and

- (c) that the attention paid to the general health and welfare of any pupil who is suffering from a disability of mind or body shall include particular attention to his disability.

- 2. So far as practicable, the parent of every day pupil shall be given the opportunity of being present at any general medical inspection and first dental inspection of his child.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows :

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to a Primary School.
- (b) During the last year at a Primary School.
- (c) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examinations may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

Result of Medical Inspection

During 1958, 3,649 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these 1,450 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defective nutrition, verminous conditions and dental caries).

In addition, 834 special inspections and 1,647 re-examinations were carried out during the year.

General Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's general condition, namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1958 are as follows:

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	6	6	100.00	—	—
1953	851	838	98.47	13	1.53
1952	174	170	97.70	4	2.30
1951	86	85	98.84	1	1.16
1950	53	53	100.00	—	—
1949	46	46	100.00	—	—
1948	164	161	98.17	3	1.83
1947	1,034	1,024	99.03	10	0.97
1946	303	301	99.34	2	0.66
1945	26	26	100.00	—	—
1944	353	350	99.15	3	0.85
1943 and earlier	553	549	99.28	4	0.72
TOTAL	3,649	3,609	98.90	40	1.10

Defects found at School Medical Inspections

	Periodic Inspections						TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation					
Skin ...	32	17	34	1	119	25	42	10	
Eyes — (a) Vision	33	32	153	31	420	124	62	8	
(b) Squint	33	3	8	—	78	5	4	—	
(c) Other	5	2	—	3	23	32	11	3	
Ears — (a) Hearing	3	26	5	10	12	52	11	2	
(b) Otitis Media	3	3	1	—	5	11	3	—	
(c) Other	1	—	3	—	7	3	12	—	
Nose and Throat	68	154	20	16	151	283	37	10	
Speech	8	46	5	2	21	70	2	—	
Lymphatic Glands	1	22	2	2	5	48	1	—	
Heart	6	18	4	4	19	32	2	—	
Lungs	20	23	13	4	55	39	5	1	
Developmental — (a) Hernia	3	13	1	—	6	17	1	2	
(b) Other	4	16	4	1	13	37	3	—	
Orthopaedic — (a) Posture	7	3	33	1	95	16	4	—	
(b) Feet	106	89	105	14	575	146	14	—	
(c) Other	36	23	28	5	122	59	52	9	
Nervous system — (a) Epilepsy	2	3	3	1	10	5	—	1	
(b) Other	—	10	—	1	1	16	—	—	
Psychological — (a) Development	—	19	—	4	5	46	99	43	
(b) Stability	1	11	2	6	17	47	16	3	
Abdomen	4	12	1	8	18	36	1	2	
Other ...	6	8	18	4	82	27	80	10	

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

This has been a year of steady progress towards the re-fitting and improvement of the clinics, although a great deal still remains to be done.

The appointment of an anaesthetist has been a great success and the scheme seems to be working satisfactorily.

The demand and necessity for dental treatment still rising, as it does, I am looking forward to the increase of establishment in the spring when more inspection can be carried out and more treatment given especially in the Hamworthy area.

May I give my thanks to the staff, unchanged during the year, for their loyalty and help and I should like to convey our thanks to the staff concerned in the various schools for their co-operation and help with appointments etc., without which, we should find our duty exceedingly difficult to carry out.

P. B. TAYLOR, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G.,
Area School Dental Officer.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected:					
(a) Periodic age-groups	...	...	...	4,919	
(b) Specials	...	...	...	415	
(c) Total	...	...	...	5,334	
(2) Referred for treatment	...	...	...	1,992	
(3) Actually treated	...	...	...	1,126	
(4) Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	7,404	
(5) Half-days devoted to:					
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	43	
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	1,285	
(6) Fillings:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	3,130	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	656	
(7) Extractions:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	1,071	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	2,205	
(8) General anaesthetics	...	...	...	1,139	
(9) Local anaesthetics	...	...	...	1,539	
(10) Other operations:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	1,305	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	255	
(11) Orthodontics :					
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	111	
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	—
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	24	
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	12	
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	179	
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	172	
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	7	
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	722	
(12) Dentures	...	...	...	14	
(13) X-rays	...	...	...	325	

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944, to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1958, 178 children were examined for fitness for employment and a certificate of fitness was issued in the case of 177. One child was considered unfit.

In addition 13 children were examined for fitness to be employed in entertainments and a certificate of fitness issued in each case.

CLASS BY CLASS INSPECTION

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious diseases.

During these rapid surveys 23,181 individual examinations were carried out during 1958. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 122 children were found to be infested with head lice and arrangements were made for their treatment at home, at a minor ailment clinic, or, in severe or persistent cases, at the special cleansing centre.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

As a rule complaints of a minor nature only are treated at the minor ailment clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their family doctor, the appropriate special clinic or to the general hospital.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as indicated in Section B, page 14.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1958 were as follows :—

				No. of children	No. of attendances
(1)	Old Town	...	...	104	108
(2)	Branksome	...	...	179	384
(3)	Hamworthy	...	...	262	582
(4)	Broadstone	...	...	24	26
(5)	Kemp Welch	...	...	25	27
(6)	Trinidad	...	...	68	80
(7)	Sylvan	...	...	120	240
				<hr/> 782	<hr/> 1447

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Allment Clinics during the year :—

Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Eyes (a)	Vision	...	...	...	...	...	79
	(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	...	9
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	47
Ears (a)	Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	12
	(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	19
Nose or Throat		...	...	...	...	...	69
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cervical Glands		...	...	...	...	...	4
Heart and Circulation		...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Development (a)	Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	3
Orthopaedic (a)	Posture	...	...	...	...	...	4
	(b) Flat foot	...	...	...	...	...	12
	(c) Other	...	...	...	...	...	59
Nervous System (a)	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	—
Psychological (a)	Development	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	...	14
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
TOTAL							816

SPECIAL CLINICS

During 1958 special clinics were held as follows:

Child Guidance Clinic

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 9.15 a.m.
Alternate Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Speech Clinic

Hamworthy Clinic,
Legion Road, Hamworthy

Thursdays at 9.45 a.m.

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Mondays 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

*Fridays at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Victoria Home for
Crippled Children

Wednesdays at 9.30 a.m.

* 2 Speech therapists in attendance all day.

Asthma Clinic

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole.

Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

During 1958 we have seen a total of 210 Poole children at the Burlea Towers Child Guidance Clinic. This is a further increase of 23 and once again becomes the largest number we have ever seen in one year. Of these 60 were new cases, the rest having been carried forward from the previous year.

Once again a very high proportion of the new children seen were found to be in need of psychotherapy. As we have still only 2½ psychiatric sessions available at the Poole Clinic and this has to cover children from the surrounding county area as well as children from Poole Borough, it would be seen that there is a great strain on the treatment resources. There is therefore inevitably a rather long treatment waiting list and this cannot be improved until further psychiatric sessions are available. The position for diagnostic interviews remains satisfactory as this has been given priority in the demands upon our time. There is no long waiting list for preliminary interviews by the psychiatric social worker and the educational psychologist. There is however a considerably longer wait before full psychiatric interviews with the child and parents can complete diagnosis. This is up to three or four months in non-urgent cases. Where the preliminary interviews indicate urgent conditions priority is given for psychiatric interview.

The Burlea Towers Clinic is still used for children from the surrounding county areas and a considerable number of children come in from Wareham, Swanage, Blandford, Ferndown and similar areas for diagnosis and treatment. The total number of new cases seen at the clinic from all areas was 77 and the total number of attendances of children during the year was 576, and this also is an increase on any previous year.

During the year we have continued to receive the help, interest and co-operation of school medical officers, general practitioners, teachers, other social workers and administrative staff, which has made all aspects of the work much easier to carry out.

The figures given refer entirely to children who live within the Borough of Poole.

W. H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,
Consultant Children's Psychiatrist.

Child Guidance Service — 1958

Total number of children seen during 1958	...	...	210
Carried forward from 1958	...	...	150
New children seen during 1958	...	...	60
Children awaiting investigation on 31.12.58	...	...	8
Cases closed during 1958	...	...	67
Total number of children under observation or treatment on 31.12.58	...	...	143

Analysis of new cases investigated during 1958

Sources of referral of new cases

School Medical Officers	...	...	26
General Practitioners and Hospital	...	...	26
Education Officer and Head Teachers	...	...	3
Children's Officer	...	...	2
Probation Officer	...	...	2
Other sources	...	...	1

60

Problems for which children were referred

Behaviour problems	...	...	...	...	...	25
Nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	...	19
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Educational problems	...	...	...	...	...	2
Psychosomatic Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/> 60

Age Groups

Pre School age	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infant School age		...	...	...	...	...	8
Junior School age		...	...	...	...	...	27
Secondary School age (Modern)				...	...	...	17
(Grammar)				...	...	...	5
Left School	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 60

Recommendations made of new cases

Still under investigation ...	...	...	...	...	14
Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	...	...	9
Superficial treatment ...	...	...	...	...	27
Intensive treatment advised	...	...	...	...	10
Residential treatment advised	...	...	...	...	—
					<hr/>
					60

Children under intensive psychiatric treatment during 1958

Brought forward from 1957	...	...	...	...	19
Commenced treatment during 1958	...	...	...	...	13
Closed satisfactorily adjusted during 1958	...	...	...	...	8
Closed improved ...	...	...	...	...	5
Closed unco-operative ...	...	...	...	...	2
Carried forward to 1959...	...	...	...	...	17

Analysis of all cases closed during 1958

Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	...	...	24
Transferred to other agencies	...	...	...	...	4
Removed to other areas	...	...	...	...	4
Satisfactory adjustment after C.G. treatment				...	24
Improved but not entirely satisfactory			...	...	10
Unco-operative or unsatisfactory response			...	...	1
					<hr/> 67

Total clinic sessions	...	...	...	...	...	105
New case attendances from all areas	...	...	...	...	...	77
Old case attendances from all areas	...	...	...	...	...	499
Total attendances old and new patients	...	...	...	...	...	576

SPEECH CLINIC

The appointment of an additional speech therapist in October of this year increased the number of sessions in Poole to 10 per week. Of these one has been devoted to domiciliary treatment at the Victoria Home for Crippled Children and another is at present being used for school visiting and inspection. The remaining 8 sessions provide clinical treatment for school children within the Borough. 7 Sessions are held at Burlea Towers and 1 at Hamworthy Health Centre.

With a regular session available for school inspections almost all schools have been visited this year, some for the first time since the survey of 1956. Although the investigations carried out at these inspections have not been quite so intensive as at the survey, the findings so far seem to indicate a drop in the numbers needing treatment, particularly in the junior schools. This is perhaps the result of giving prompt advice or treatment to the younger age groups. It is also felt that as a result of the survey, teachers are perhaps more alert in recognising and understanding the problems of the speech handicapped child. Speech investigations were carried out at 24 schools during the year. A total of 161 children were examined of whom 67 were found to be in need of treatment or advice.

36 cases were carried forward from the previous year and 54 new cases admitted, making a total of 90 children who received regular treatment during 1958. 25 children were seen for advice only. The waiting list stood at 90 at the end of the year.

The following tables analyse the type and number of speech defects treated and discharged during the year.

S. M. DARBOURNE, L.C.S.T.,
Speech Therapist.

Analysis of Defects treated during 1958

Articulation defects	...	...	...	...	57
Stammers	...	...	...	...	30
Alalia	...	...	...	...	3
Total					90

Details of Cases Discharged during 1958

Articulation defects:

Speech normal or improved	...	...	...	17
Under observation	...	...	...	4
Other reasons...	...	...	...	1
Total				22

Stammers:

Speech normal or improved	...	...	...	10
Under observation	...	...	...	3
Other reasons	...	...	...	2
Total				15

ASTHMA CLINIC

Since taking over the Clinic on 6th March, 1958 the attendance has been good.

1. Number of patients attending the Clinic on 6th March	4
2. Number of new patients admitted between 6th March and 31st December	27
3. Number of patients treated between 6th March and 31st December	31
4. Number of treatments given	412
5. Number of Patients discharged during 1958	21
6. Number of patients actually receiving treatment 31st December	10

On the first day of attendance at the Clinic nearly all children have been accompanied by their mother and interviewed with her to establish confidence and find out any special difficulty which might be the cause of asthmatic attacks.

Later each mother has been seen alone and given careful instruction in the exercises her child has to do at home each day. As this is a very important part of the treatment much time has been given to it and parents have been interested and very helpful.

A few patients suffering from asthma of long standing, combined with Thoracic deformity have needed a prolonged course of Remedial Exercises, as well as routine breathing exercises. Co-operation from parents and children has been very good indeed and contributed very largely to the successful results of the treatment.

MARY D. BEILBY,
Physiotherapist.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

The increased number of children recommended to have remedial exercises last year has gradually been absorbed into classes and many children have been discharged, so that, while a few schools still have waiting lists, most schools can now cope with any new recommendations.

There are now three part-time Physiotherapists working in the Poole area to supplement the work of the remedial teachers in the schools and since the Asthma Clinics have been taken over by the Poole Health Department more time has been available for closer supervision of the children. Good progress has been made especially in cases where the parent is prepared to support the good work initiated by the teachers in the schools.

Orthopaedic Surgeons are becoming increasingly convinced that many disabilities in adult life are due to faulty posture. The importance of training the school child to establish good posture habits cannot be too strongly stressed.

H. M. SEBESTYEN,
Remedial Exercises Organiser.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped Pupils are defined in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1953, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically Handicapped |
| (d) Partially deaf | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate |

A handicapped pupil for whose education at school arrangements are made by the Authority shall be educated :

- (a) if he is blind or deaf, whether or not he also falls within some other category of handicapped pupils, in a special school unless the Minister otherwise approves ;
- (b) if he is not blind or deaf, in a special school or an ordinary school as may be appropriate in his case.

The Education Act of 1944 places on the Education Authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally subnormal children. The accepted figure of educationally subnormal children, requiring special educational treatment, is 10% of the school population. 8-9% can be absorbed into the ordinary school system with special educational treatment either in an ordinary class or in a special class. About 1.2% will need education in a special school—1% in a day special school, and 0.2% in a residential special school.

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1958, and the numbers on the register on the 31st December, 1958 are as follows:

	Ascertained In 1958	Total on Register 31.12.58
Blind	—	3
Partially sighted	—	2
Deaf	—	7
Partially deaf	1	6
Delicate	2	1
Educationally sub-normal	79	210
Epileptic	—	—
Maladjusted	4	13
Physically Handicapped ...	8	19
E.S.N. and Maladjusted ...	4	14
	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 275

Of the 79 educationally subnormal pupils examined during the year, 45 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, 30 for admission to a day special school, and 4 for admission to a residential special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

10 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped.

3 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be no longer handicapped.

2 pupils were examined and recommended for supervision after leaving school in accordance with Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944.

15 were examined in accordance with Section 57 (5) but were not deemed to require supervision after leaving school.

7 children were found to be ineducable during the year and reports were issued in accordance with Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

31 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

Handicapped pupils in special schools

Category	No. at end of 1957	Admitted during 1958	Discharged during 1958	No. at end of 1958
Blind	2	—	—	2
Partially sighted	3	—	1	2
Deaf	8	—	1	7
Partially Deaf	2	1	—	3
Delicate	1	2	1	2
Physically Handicapped	4	1	2	3
E.S.N. (Residential)	13	4	4	13
E.S.N. (Day)	37	9	12	34
Maladjusted, includes Pen- withen Hostel	5	1	—	6
Epileptic	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	75	18	21	72

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1958, 174 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage, etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1958 there were 20 children from the Borough in approved schools, the same number as last year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notifiable infectious diseases occurred in school children during the year. The incidence at all ages is shown for comparison. Comparable figures are also given for the year 1957.

	1957		1958	
	School Children	All Ages	School Children	All Ages
Haemolytic streptococcal infection—				
Scarlet Fever	20	29	37	45
Erysipelas	—	3	—	11
Measles	294	592	475	816
Whooping Cough	40	88	24	45
Pneumonia	4	50	2	30
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

79 school children who had not been immunised in infancy received their first inoculations after entering school. 408 school children who had been previously immunised received "reinforcing" doses, which are recommended about every four years in order to keep the immunity at a high level.

Regular immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the Borough, but where possible special sessions are held at the schools to prevent the ordinary school routine being interrupted unduly.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year. The figures for the preceding four years are also given for comparison.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of children who were immunised for the first time—					
Under school age	1036	595	342	601	469
School Age	164	69	151	122	79
Number of school children who received a "Reinforcing" dose	1259	587	1719	485	408

INFESTATION

A clinic is available for the treatment of scabies and head infestation. 24 school children with persistent or severe head infestation attended for treatment, making a total of 44 attendances. No school children were treated for scabies during the year.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Close co-operation exists between the School Health Service and the Special Services Section of the Education Department. In addition most of the Head Teachers have shown a keen interest in the health of the pupils under their care and have been most helpful in making arrangements for medical inspections.

There is also close liaison with the School Attendance Officers, who frequently bring to the notice of the School Medical Officer cases of prolonged or frequent absence due to illness. Many special examinations and investigations are carried out at the request of the School Attendance Sub-Committees.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The local inspector of the Society keeps in close touch with the School Medical Officer's Department. The Society deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. Furzey, the local inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEYS

An audiometrician has been employed for an average of three sessions per week with effect from the 7th October, 1958. Routine

audiometric surveys have been commenced in the Infant Schools and special audiograms have been taken as a result of suspected defects found at school medical inspections and clinic.

Children found to have defective hearing are referred to a school medical officer who may keep under observation, give treatment at a clinic, or refer to an E.N.T. surgeon with the consent of the family doctor. Children with only slightly defective hearing are given a repeat audiogram at a later date.

AUDIOGRAMS

No. of Sessions	No. of Audiograms	Normal	For Repeat Audiogram	Referred to S.M.O.
26	557	473	41	43

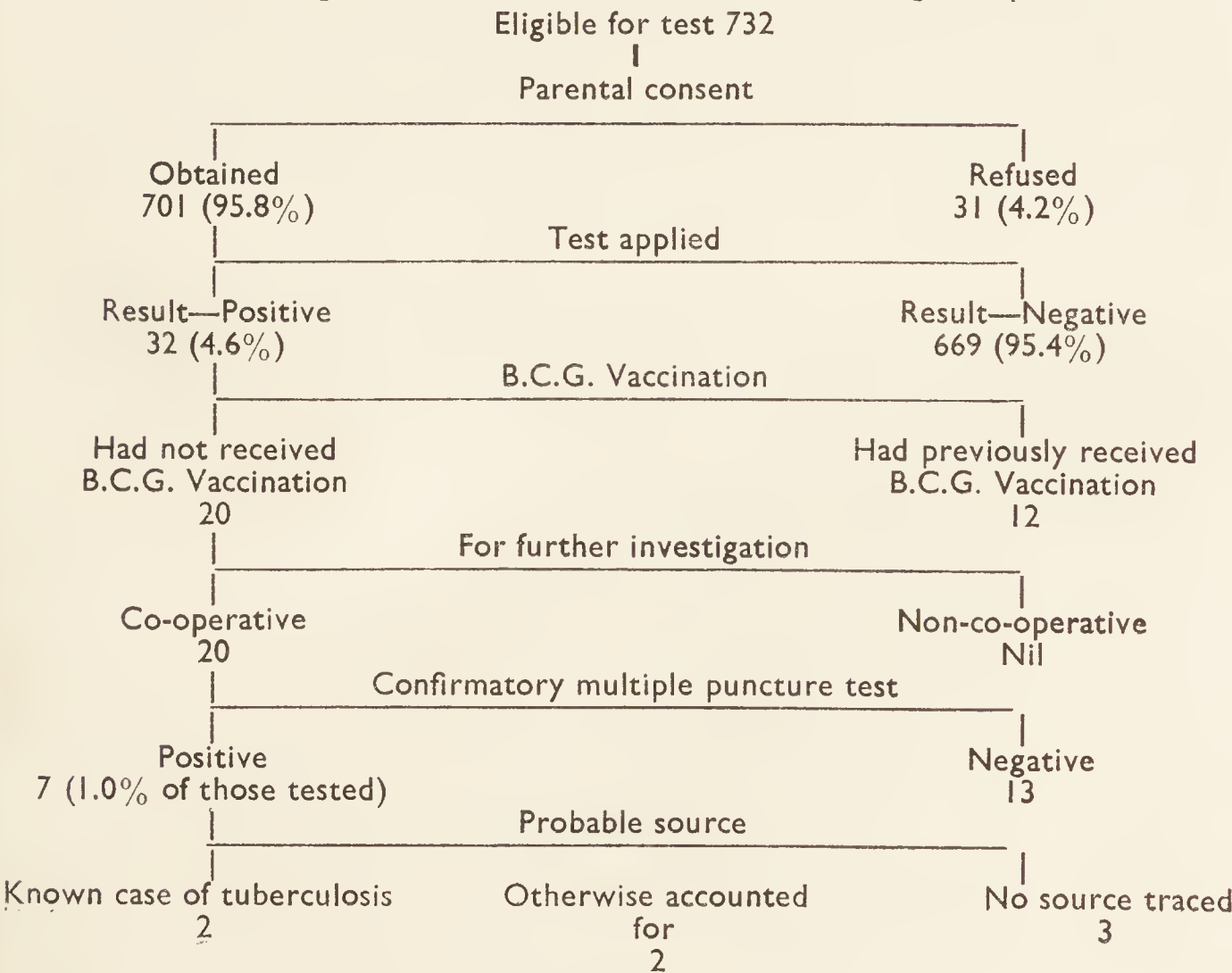
TUBERCULIN TESTING

The tuberculin jelly testing of children on their entry to school was continued during the year. This test is incorporated with the routine medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

Dr. Clark, the Chest Physician, is most co-operative and investigates all positive reactors with their contacts, in an endeavour to discover the probable source of infection.

The Health Visitor, after visiting the homes of all children showing a positive reaction, completes a domiciliary report giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the year 1958:



B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Because of the poliomyelitis immunisation campaign no routine B.C.G. vaccination of school children was carried out during 1958. It is proposed to vaccinate two age groups during 1959.

PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During an average day of the year 86.4 per cent of the school children, attending maintained schools, took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk, and 90.1 per cent of those attending non-maintained schools.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 5,240. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1958 the total number of such meals provided was 64,255.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 41 teachers and other staff were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, 21 entrants to training colleges were examined.

APPENDIX

Personal Health Services in the Borough of Poole

With the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Personal Health Services, which were formerly carried out by the Poole Borough Council, passed on the 5th July, 1948, to the Dorset County Council as the Local Health Authority. The Annual Report of the County Medical Officer, Dorset, deals with these services throughout the County and includes the statistics relating to the Poole Area. As, however, for many years the Medical Officer of Health, Poole, has given details of these services in his Annual Report, the following statistics relating to the Personal Health Services are included to preserve continuity of records.

The Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority is responsible inter alia for the following Health Services which are personal as distinct from the environmental services provided by the Poole Borough Council.

Section 21	Health Centres
„ 22	Care of Mothers and Young Children
„ 23	Midwifery
„ 24	Health Visiting
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STATISTICS

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Clinics. There are 14 Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough where in 1958, at a total of 644 sessions, 2,973 children made 25,024 attendances. Of these attendances 14,608 children were under one year and 10,416 were between one and five years.

Midwives' Ante-natal Clinic, commenced in August 1954, have grown in popularity. In 1958 at 319 sessions, 711 new cases made a total of 3,440 attendances.

The Ante-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital registered 795 patients who made a total of 3,996 attendances.

The Post-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital was attended by 378 patients with visits numbering 492.

Contraception. 122 women attended this clinic during the year and were given advice and instruction in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1408 of 1934. 847 attendances were made.

Dental Treatment. The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years are shown in the following tables:—

The tables below show in detail the dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1958. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a general technician.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers	98	87	67	56
Children under five ...	123	102	84	47

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetic</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and Gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i>	<i>Other Operations</i>	<i>Radiographs</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>	
								<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing mothers	132	16	153	18	1	154	13	13	12
Children under five	125	68	109	1	11	23	—	—	—

Day Nursery. In the one day nursery in Poole 50 places are provided for the children of widowed, single, separated or divorced women, who must work to support their children.

Midwifery

During 1958 there were 12 Domiciliary Midwives employed in Poole by the Dorset County Council under the Poole Area Supervisor of Midwives.

There were 1,252 deliveries among Poole mothers; of these 755 were delivered at home and 497 in hospital.

Details of Midwives' Clinics are shown above under Ante-natal Clinics.

Health Visiting

There were 12 Health Visitors working under a Superintendent Health Visitor.

Home Nursing

The Dorset County Nursing Association as agents for the Dorset County Council undertake district nursing duties in the Poole Area.

Vaccination and Immunisation. Details are given in Section F, page 59.

Ambulance Service

Details are given in Section B, page 14.

Domestic Help Service

During the year the Poole Area Domestic Help Organiser supplied help to 361 cases, 57 domestic helps being employed. These domestic helps worked a total of 49,773 hours.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The N.S.P.C.C. has a full-time Inspector for the Poole and East Dorset Area. The Health Department has always found the Society's Inspector very ready to co-operate in cases of medical neglect, and most helpful in following up such cases, and in dealing with difficult and careless parents. During 1958 the Inspector dealt with 105 cases. The number of children concerned in these cases was 260.